The Literary Digest

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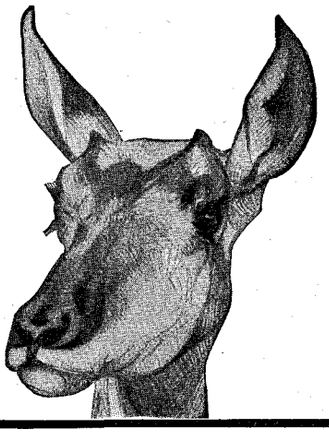

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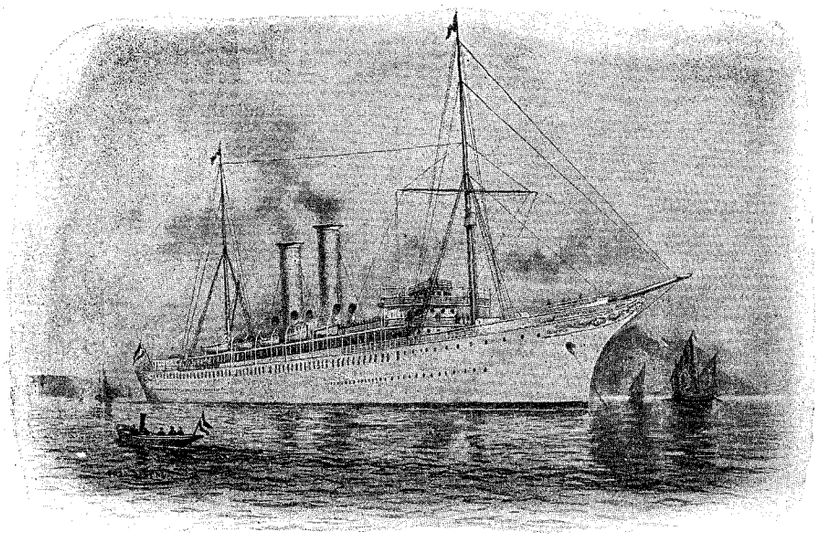

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Barbadoes is not far away, and offers a pleasant halting ground. The scenery of the interior still retains the stern picturesqueness that has suggested to so many the Trossachs of Scotland. And then we shall come to Trinidad, whose capital, Port of Spain, is one of the handsomest cities in all the West Indies, while the seeker for the curious will be attracted by the asphalt lake situated on the other side of the Gulf of Paria and covering ninety acres.

If we pursue our voyage further to the southward we shall come now to the mainland of South America at La Guayra, an excursion from it by rail to Caracas and Valencia will well repay the visitor. The trip is one of the most picturesque that the world affords, for the traveller, save when he is in tunnels, is rarely out of sight of the sea till he has climbed 4,000 feet and passes gently down to the metropolis cradled between the hills. Near Caracas is Valencia, one of the oldest outposts of European civilization on this continent; a centre of Spanish government as early as 1555. From La Guayra our vessel makes her way to Puerto Cabello.

Thence we come to Curacao, the capital of the Dutch West Indies, whose chief city, Willemstad, is a startlingly quaint reminiscence of Holland in the New World. So New Amsterdam may have looked 200 years ago. Then, as we turn northward again, there is Jamaica, most important of the British West Indies, its institutions being as distinctively English as those of Devonshire.

From Jamaica we shall come presently to Santiago de Cuba, memorable as the scene of the greatest naval battle of our time. But even were it not for these memories Santiago would attract the traveller by the beauty of its site, framed as it is against a background of purple mountains which enclose the harbor on three sides. Here may be seen a tablet commemorating the execution by the Spanish in 1873 of the fifty-three men of the "Virginius." Just outside the town, an agreeable excursion is to San Juan Hill.

Havana, of course, is visited. What Venice was to the Italy of the eighteenth century Havana has been to the West Indies, and from the first one feels that one is among a gay, pleasure-loving people. If this wearies you, you have but to go on to Nassau, where English rule prevails. Finally, there are the Bermudas. In midwinter the air here is balmy, equable, so that many tourists prolong their sojourn here till spring.

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St. Pierre, Martinique	12	" 18	4
Port of Spain, Trinidad	276	" 19	1
La Brea Point	26	" 19	4
Port of Spain	26	" 19	31
Curacao	460	" 22	8
Kingston, Jamaica	580	" 24	34
Santiago, Havana, Cuba,	170 / 656	" 26 / " 29	23 / 25
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Fort De France, Martinique	395	" 14	6
St. Pierre, Martinique	12	" 14	4
Bridgetown, Barbadoes	140	" 15	10
Port of Spain	205	" 16	1
La Brea Point	26	" 16	4
Port of Spain, Trinidad	26	" 16	38
La Guayra, Venezuela	350	" 19	27
Puerto Cabello	68	" 20	8
Curacao	110	" 21	8
Kingston, Jamaica	580	" 23	34
Santiago, Havana, Cuba,	170 / 656	" 25 / " 28	23 / 38
Nassau, N. P.	420	Mar. 2	6
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Santiago De Cuba	655	" 16	10
Kingston, Jamaica	170	" 17	34
San Juan, Porto Rico	645	" 20	34
St. Thomas	72	" 22	9
Port of Spain, Trinidad	530	" 24	1
La Brea Point	26	" 24	4
Port of Spain	26	" 24	45
St. Pierre, Martinique	260	" 27	4
Fort De France, Martinique	10	" 27	6
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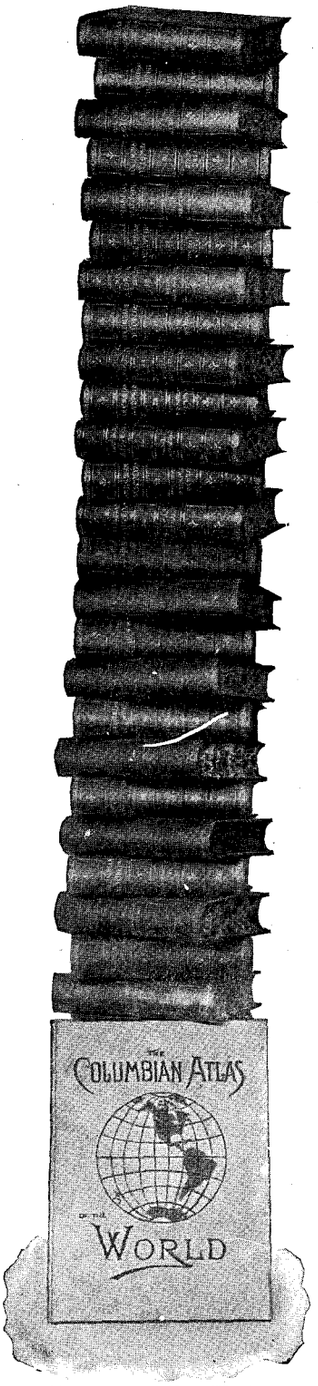

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE.

THERE seems to be a widespread expectation by the press that the Supreme Court will decide against the Northern Securities Company in the case argued before the court last week. The Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial District, it will be remembered, decided unanimously, on April 9 last, that the company was formed in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for April 18); and this unanimity, with the additional significant fact that a majority of the present justices of the Supreme Court decided against the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association and the Joint Traffic Association, lead to the belief that they will decide against the Northern Securities Company. "The weight of probability," believes *The Railway World* (Philadelphia), "inclines to a decision adverse to the company"; and so think many of the daily journals. A number of newspapers of considerable weight and influence, however, think that such a result would be deplorable. "The right to purchase and hold property and many other fundamental and natural rights of citizenship are directly involved" in this case, declares the New York *Sun;* and the Chicago *Evening Post* says: "The Government seeks to dissolve the merger, not because it has done anything to restrain trade or competition, but because it has secured the control and power which make it possible for it to affect and destroy competition. Does the law presume abuse of power and warrant interference with men innocent of wrongdoing? . . . If the Sherman act applies to the merger device and requires no evidence of actual violation of law, it should be annulled on constitutional grounds."

The Northern Securities Company was organized in the summer of last year, it will be recalled, as a "holding company," to hold the securities of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads. As the New York *Journal of Commerce* says, it "was to acquire in return for its own shares of stock all those of the two railroad companies which already owned those of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy by purchase with their bonds. The stockholders of the two railroad companies were to become the stockholders of the Securities Company, which in its turn was to hold the stock of the railroad companies. The obvious effect was that the controlling stockholders of the one company would control the voting power of both the others, whose boards of directors could not fail to represent a single corporate power and work together for a common purpose." *The Journal of Commerce* adds: "If the purpose was not to prevent competition between the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, and make the system which included them and the Burlington work together as a single interest, it is difficult to conceive what the organization was for." This company is held by the Attorney-General to operate in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act, which declares that "every contract, combination, in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal."

Attorney John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, appearing for the company, declares in his argument before the Supreme Court that the purpose of the organization is "not to prevent competition, but to prevent the injury of its own property," and "instead of being a combination for the restraint of trade, the whole purpose is to protect and develop trade." He criticizes the view held by the Circuit Court that the company exists in violation of the law because it has the power to restrain trade, and says: "Few of us have a desire to commit murder, but many of us use a razor, which gives us the power to murder." Attorney C. W. Bunn, for the Securities Company, declares that Congress has no control over the transfer of stock, and he ridicules the idea that because the new company acquired the stock of two roads it will restrain commerce. Attorney George B. Young adds that if the Securities Company is illegal because it controls two parallel roads, then the Boston and Maine, the New York and New Haven, the New York Central, and the Pennsylvania fall under the same condemnation, and will have to be resolved into their original little lines.

Attorney-General Knox, in his argument for the Government, holds that the Securities Company "is guilty of the mischief which the law is designed to prevent—namely, it brings transportation and trade throughout a vast section of country under the controlling influence of a single body and destroys any possible advantages the public might have through any competition between the two lines." He maintains that "the Government is not obliged to show an intent to restrain commerce, if such restraint is the natural and necessary effect of the arrangement," and says: "The testimony shows conclusively, I think, that, as a matter of fact and law, the thing which the gentlemen did was to create a combination in the form of trust, the form specifically prohibited by the act of Congress." He recalls the court's decision against the Trans-Missouri Association, and reminds it that that decision "was not followed by disaster, but by years of abundant prosperity, undisturbed until new devices were put into operation to accomplish again the destruction of competition, and to thwart the wise policy of the law." He compares that association to a rope of sand and this one to links of steel, and says: "I can not think that a combination held together by a rope of sand comes within the prohibition of the law, and that one which is bound by links of steel may defy its wisdom and its power." Further:

"It borders on absurdity to say that two railway corporations which under normal conditions are naturally competitors for traffic will continue to compete in any real sense after both become subject to the same source of control. It is not in the interest of the stockholders of the Securities Company that one of these railways

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should prosper at the expense of the other. They have a common interest in both; they receive their dividends from a fund created by pooling the earnings of both. A more effective method for combining competitive interests—for suppressing competition between rival and naturally competing business corporations—it would hardly be possible to conceive."

The Providence *Journal* believes that "almost every business man in the country" considers the Securities Company an attempt to evade the law; and the Minneapolis *Times*, published in the region most vitally affected by the case, says:

"The position of the public generally, and of lawyers as learned and eminent as those employed by the Northern Securities Company, is that if the merger is declared legal, there is something the matter with the law or its interpretation by our highest tribunal. It is a plan of combination that would make possible and altogether probable a mighty monopoly of the entire railway traffic of the United States. This would be not only oppressive to the shipper and consumer, but a distinct check to the development of the country, for a monopoly would not look into the future as did the companies that built up the great West. Ability to make handsome dividends without risk would smother enterprise. Worst of all, such a monopoly would be more powerful than the Government itself, and the people of this country are going to do all in their power to prevent the conversion of this republic into a railway oligarchy."

The Railway World, which expects a decision against the Securities Company, observes:

"We have from time to time pointed out what momentous consequences are likely to follow the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company. In itself such a result would have little importance. There is no reason to suppose that community of interest in the Northwest will be disturbed, no matter if the stocks of the Great Northern and Northern Pacifi Railroad Companies are returned to private ownership. It is because of its application to railroad combinations in general and to combinations of manufacturing concerns, under New Jersey charters, that the decision is awaited with such intense interest. If the view of the lower court is to be upheld, it will be necessary for the managers of the large railroad corporations which have been converted into finance companies, and whose holdings of the stocks of competing companies constitute a large portion of their assets, to discover some other method of limiting competition. We have no doubt that another method will be found. The repeal of the anti-pooling section of the interstate commerce law would be, in our opinion, quite as effective in maintaining rates as the present method of common ownership.

"Railroad competition to-day, as generally understood, is not only a fallacy, but the fruitless effort to force it upon the transportation systems is an unqualified evil. It has been declared such an evil even by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Popular recognition of this economic truth has been already too long delayed for the good of the public welfare. It is to be hoped that if the cause of the Northern Securities Company is to be lost before the Supreme Court some means will be found to make the defeat in reality a victory through encouragement to railway pooling. In such an event the Government will have rendered a distinct service to the railroad interests and will have advanced the general welfare.

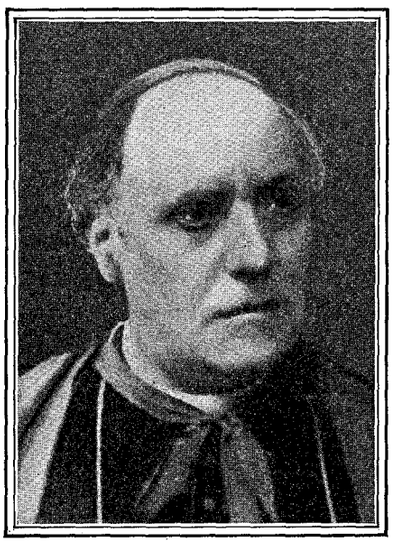
"As for the industrial combinations, while the theory of the Attorney-General, that ownership which has the power to restrain trade is an actual limitation of competition, if applied by individual States would make them serious trouble, there is no probability that any unanimity of action among the States could be secured."

ACCORDING to Secretary Root's report, there are about 7,000,000 civilized people and less than 500,000 wild folks in the Philippines. If that's the case our missionary contributions go for work in New York instead of the Philippines.—*The Washington Post.*

PURCHASE OF THE FRIAR LANDS.

THE news that Governor Taft has reached an agreement with the friars for the purchase of practically all the land in the Philippines (403,000 out of 415,000 acres) seems to be received with gratification by all concerned except the heads of the orders in Rome, and they appear to object mainly to the price. The price agreed upon is $7,250,000, and the orders say that their original asking price, $12,000,000, was below the real value. The Pope, however, is reported as seeming to be "highly delighted," and exclaiming: "It is the best Christmas box I could have had!" "One of the highest officials of the Vatican court" is reported as saying:

"The fact that an agreement has been reached is considered a new demonstration of the loyal and lofty manner with which the Washington Government deals with affairs respecting the rights of the Catholic Church. The question whether the Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians, and Recollects shall remain in the archipelago now rests entirely with the Holy See."



ARCHBISHOP GUIDI,

Who represented the friars in the land negotiations with Governor Taft at Manila.

Our newspapers are equally well pleased. The bargain "is honorable to the United States Government, highly creditable to the authorities of the Church at Rome, and as nearly satisfactory to the friars as could be expected," says the New York *Times*, and the New York *Mail and Express* remarks:

"The hostility of the people to the friars was, according to the report of President McKinley's Philippine Commission, 'beyond doubt one of the causes of the rebellion' of the people against Spain. It was impossible to govern the islands benevolently with these orders astride of the people's necks. The people had, in fact, thrown them off, and it was as impracticable as it would have been wicked to put them on again. But they have actually owned a great deal of the settled part of the country, and we were pledged to maintain their property rights."

The Roman Catholic papers in this country, as shown repeatedly in articles in THE LITERARY DIGEST, hold that the friars have been slandered and maligned in the anti-friar agitation "by the secret societies in the Philippines, by greedy land-grabbers, and by pedagogues out of a job," as one paper put it. An official statement from the Vatican in the summer of 1902 declared that "it has been proved that all the accusations made against them were partly false, partly exaggerated, and partly inexact."

The probable disposition of the lands is outlined thus in a Washington despatch:

"It is in contemplation to sell this vast area of land purchased from the friar orders for the benefit of the Filipinos themselves, for the money will go into their own treasury. Payment will be made by bonds, either turned over directly to the friars, or sold by the Philippine Government at the best price obtainable, the proceeds to be given to the orders. The lands are to be sold, as far as possible, to the tenants who live upon them now, and, realizing that few of the Filipinos have any considerable sums of money laid by, the Philippine Government proposes to allow them to buy the lands on long-time payments, at a very moderate rate of interest on the deferred payments. The main purpose is to create the greatest possible number of landlords in the Philippines, for it is believed that such a body will be a strong conservator of peace, and will do much to discourage future revolutionary movements.

"The question of the withdrawal of the friars, at the outset the most important connected with this problem, has, it is said at the War Department, practically settled itself. Of the great body of friars in the Philippine Islands at the outbreak of the war with Spain only two hundred-odd are said to have remained, and nearly all of these are in Manila. They have found calls to other fields of duty outside the archipelago, and those who remain, being al-

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most objects of charity, are as anxious in most cases to get away from the islands as those who, maintaining them at some sacrifice, are anxious to have them go. Even if a few remain, it is felt that their power further to embarrass the future relations of the Government and people in the Philippines has disappeared.

"It is not doubted that the President and Secretary Root will approve Governor Taft's arrangement, particularly as it appears that the people of the United States are not to be charged with any of the money required to buy the lands."

MORE LIGHT ON POSTAL "GRAFT."

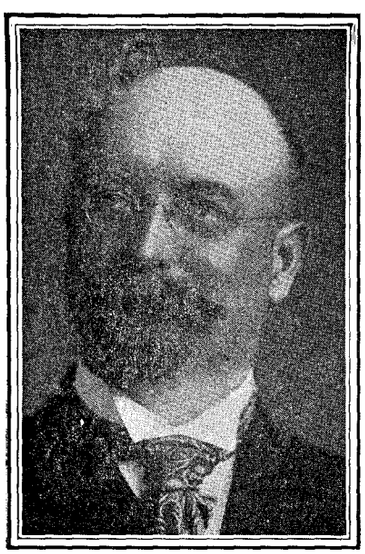
"MR. TULLOCH emerges in triumph," says the Springfield *Republican*, in its comment on the Bonaparte-Conrad postal report, and the New York *Press* declares that "for his courage in facing the powerful conspiracy to ruin him for making the fight he has now so triumphantly carried," Mr. Tulloch "has earned the thanks of the American people." It was in May last that Mr. Tulloch made his charges of irregularity in the Washington post-office and the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and many papers are now recalling what Postmaster-General Payne said regarding them, in an interview. He remarked:

"The man who made these charges will have to make good his hot air. If he can't do it, he ought to be publicly recognized as a calumniator, a blunderer, and a liar. Mr. Tulloch has taken a large contract on his hands, and he ought to make his charges good."

The charges were placed in the hands of Charles J. Bonaparte and Holmes Conrad for investigation, and their report was made public last week. Here are the most important paragraphs in their summary of findings:

"First. The discussion of the 'Tulloch' charges has revealed the existence of deplorable and gravely discreditable abuses during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900 in the Washington post-office and the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

"Second. These abuses involved conduct on the part of various public officials which was certainly often illegal, and may have been sometimes criminal; but such offenses, if committed, were in all cases committed more than three years before we were ordered to investigate the 'charges,' and, so far as we are clearly informed, more than three years before Mr. Tulloch's interview of May 1 last. . . . . .

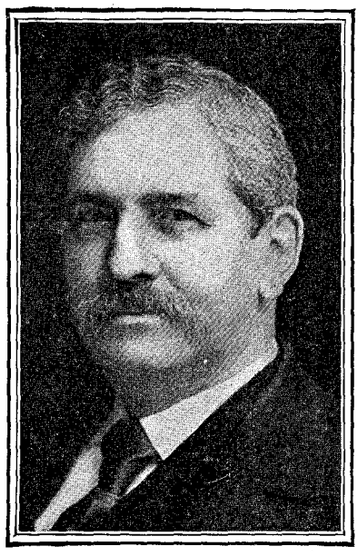


SEYMOUR W. TULLOCH,

Whose postal accusations were called "hot air" by Postmaster-General Payne. They have proved to be indeed "hot," comments one newspaper, but are "far more substantial than air."

"Fifth. The persons primarily responsible for the above-mentioned abuses and the resulting scandals appear to have been Perry S. Heath, then First Assistant Postmaster-General, and George W. Beavers, then chief of the Salaries and Allowance Division, neither of whom is now in the service of the United States.

"Sixth. Charles Emory Smith, late Postmaster-General; James Willett, late Postmaster of Washington, now deceased; John A. Merritt, his successor in said office and its present incumbent; Robert J. Tracewell, controller, and Henry A. Castle, auditor for the Post-office Department, all appear to have shared, in some measure, their responsibilities; the late Postmaster-General, for his seeming failure, notwithstanding repeated warnings, to appreciate the gravity of their misconduct and the consequent necessity for its prompt and adequate punishment; the two postmasters, for toleration of these abuses and obedience to plainly improper orders without exposure, or, apparently, protest, and the auditor and controller, for acting upon lax and arbitrary principles in the administration of their respective offices, whereby the payment of illegal and seemingly fraudulent claims by the treasury was rendered possible."



CHARLES EMORY SMITH,

President McKinley's Postmaster-General, who is accused of dereliction in office in the Bonaparte-Conrad report on postal corruption.

The attention of the press, as a result of this report, is directed chiefly at Perry S. Heath and at ex-Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith. A large number of papers are wondering why Heath does not resign from his position as secretary of the Republican National Committee, either voluntarily or otherwise. "Every day Heath remains," says the New York *Evening Post*, "means political capital for Democrats and losses for Republicans." The same paper says of Mr. Smith: "Fortunately for President Roosevelt and the country he has retired to private life, and he runs small chance of ever being chosen again for a position of trust."

The New York *Times*, however, which does not hesitate to score Republican leaders upon occasion, thinks that in this case Mr. Smith was more sinned against than sinning. It says:

"The country will read with regret the reflections which Mr. Conrad and Mr. Bonaparte felt compelled to make upon the official conduct of the late Postmaster-General, Mr. Charles Emory Smith. There is not the slightest imputation upon the personal honesty of Mr. Smith. He is censured for misdoings of his subordinates because of 'his seeming failure, notwithstanding repeated warnings, to appreciate the gravity of their misconduct and the consequent necessity for its prompt and adequate punishment.' Inevitably the name of the present Postmaster-General, Mr. Payne, will be linked with that of Mr. Smith in this matter. Mr. Payne flippantly described the Tulloch charges as 'hot air.' They proved to be indeed 'hot,' but they are something far more substantial than 'air.' The fault in Mr. Smith's case and Mr. Payne's case lies beyond and above them. It is the fault of the system which puts men in posts of great business responsibility, either as a reward of past political service or in the expectation of political service yet to be rendered. The Postmaster-General is at the head of the chief business department of the Government. A business man jealous of his reputation and of the efficiency of the department, had he been in the place of Mr. Smith, would have paid instant heed to the warnings of crooked work among his subordinates. He would have sought out the malefactors and caused them to be punished, for the same reason that in private affairs business men would and do take that course.

"A good administration demands that abuses be corrected, that stealing be stopped. A politician is very apt to think first of the effect the disclosures would have upon his party. When that consideration gets uppermost in his mind, a miserable timidity beclouds his judgment and palsies the hand that should strike. Mr. Smith disregarded warnings. Mr. Payne treated the Tulloch charges as 'hot air.' Both men are now suffering keenly for their mistakes. They never would have shown such bad judgment had they been solicitous only for the highest efficiency of the department without any thought of party interest or benefit."

Mr. Smith is editor of the Philadelphia *Press*. In its editorial columns the report is referred to as being "reckless" in its "incon-

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siderate and unfounded declarations." On the same page appears Mr. Smith's letter to the President, written in reply to the report. In this letter Mr. Smith replies to the charge that he tolerated the "backdoor" admission of certain persons to the classified service by way of the new free-delivery offices, and to the further charge that there was on his part a seeming failure to appreciate the gravity of the irregularities and the necessity for punishment. He says:

"The first reflection, so far as it concerns me, was fully answered in my letter of July 14, 1903, to the Postmaster-General. It was herein shown that the 'practise' referred to, when it became understood, was stopped by my order; that the Civil Service Commission was notified of that order; and that the records proved that the order was effective. The Conrad-Bonaparte report entirely disregards the facts thus presented.

"Another fact indicates whether the allusion is warranted. The letter of Mr. Procter stated that this 'practise' was twice called to the attention of President McKinley—first on June 20, 1898, and again on June 11, 1900—and that he was asked to modify the rule under which it occurred. He took no step except through the subsequent action of the Postmaster-General. If the declaration as to 'appearing to have at least tolerated the practise after notice of its existence' and what is implied in it is justifiable, it is broader in its sweep than the Conrad-Bonaparte report intended. Nobody believes that President McKinley knowingly 'tolerated' any wrong; everybody believes that he had good reasons for what he did; and the mere statement of the truth shows how inconsiderately and carelessly the report makes its deductions without regard to the real facts.

"Respecting the second reference, relating to the Tulloch charges, I have this to say: Mr. Tulloch's oral representations to me are said to have been made July 3, 1899. On July 6, 1899, inspector-in-charge, William B. Smith, filed a 'confidential report' on the Washington office which was afterward submitted to me by Fourth Assistant Bristow. This report is the most specific and complete formulation of the so-called Tulloch charges which has ever been made. It bears internal evidence of having been prepared in collaboration with Tulloch, and an examination of all the papers makes it clear that both Tulloch's statements and the Smith report were derived in large part from the letter of inquiry addressed by the Controller of the Treasury to the Postmaster of Washington, setting forth matters in the accounts of that office which appeared to him to call for explanation.

"The inspector's report in like manner set forth what, without an understanding of all the facts, seemed irregular. It was immediately analyzed, itemized, and subjected to examination. Through this examination all the matters specified were explained except those relating to appointments, which altogether covered thirteen clerks and seven cleaners, and even some of these were not open to question. When the examination determined what was justifiable and what was not, directions were given and steps taken that the things which were irregular should be corrected. A careful reading shows that the Conrad-Bonaparte report does not indicate anything specified in the Tulloch charges or the inspector's report which was not either explained or stopped. . . . . .

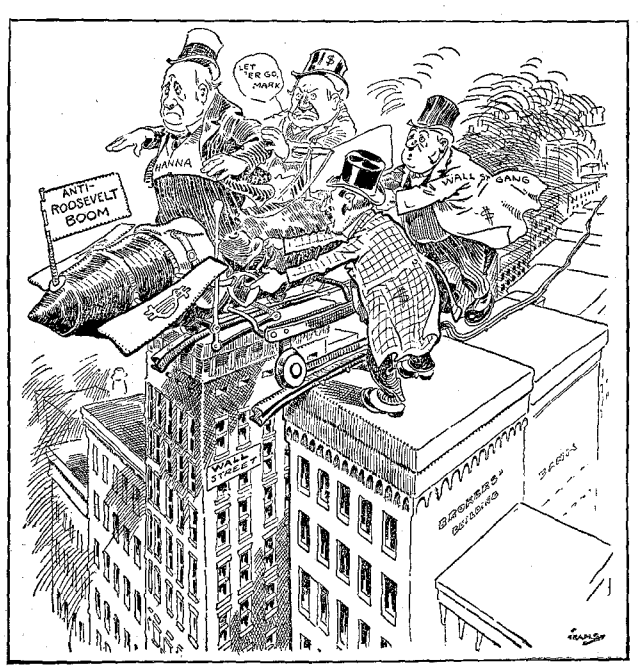
"Without going into further detail I have stated enough to show that the reference of the Conrad-Bonaparte report to 'seeming failure, notwithstanding repeated warnings,' is made without knowledge and is wholly gratuitous and unfounded.

"I ought to add the 'Tulloch charges' were a matter of newspaper publication in 1900, and that I then reported the facts and what had been done to President McKinley and the cabinet.

"The Conrad-Bonaparte report gives as an opinion that 'the employment of "laborers" to do clerical work is altogether illegal, and that every officer responsible for such employment should have been dismissed from office.' This practise, as is well known, prevails necessarily under existing conditions in every Department, and if the conclusion of the report were to be accepted, you would have to dismiss every member of your cabinet, and you, Mr. President, would be condemned for 'violating the practise.' There is a wide difference between irresponsible censors and responsible administrators."

Messrs. Bonaparte and Conrad say, in rejoinder, that Mr. Smith's letter contains nothing leading them "to doubt the correctness of the conclusions announced in the original report," and they add: "Mr. Smith's letter shows, to our minds, not only that there was, as we said, a failure on his part while in office to appreciate the gravity of the situation disclosed by the warnings he received, but that he yet fails to appreciate this situation."

SAY NOTHING AND SAW WOOD.
—Washburn in the Philadelphia *Telegraph*.



MR. HANNA DOESN'T FEEL QUITE SURE ABOUT THE WALL STEET FLYING MACHINE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

PRISCILLA—"Why don't you speak for yourself, Mark?"
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

HANNA BOOM SKETCHES.

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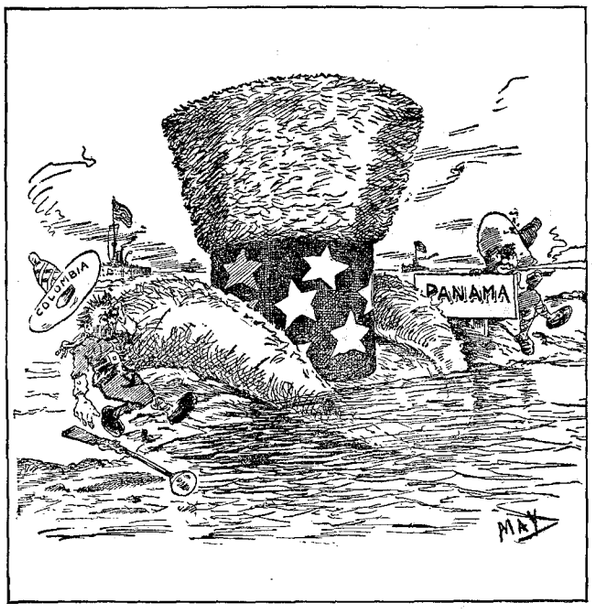

AN OBSTRUCTION TO COLOMBIA'S MARCH.
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

PANAMA TO COLOMBIA—"Bring on yer war dogs!"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

COLOMBIA'S FEELINGS CARICATURED.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY A FACT.

THE Cuban reciprocity issue has been thrashed out so thoroughly in newspaper discussion during the past two years that its enactment into law finds little to be said except in the way of wonder that Congress should be able to delay so long an act that seems to be favored by a large majority of the people. Says the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"What has been gained by two years of procrastination and talk? Not much. In the winter of 1901 and 1902 the industrial and commercial distress of Cuba was at its height. Testimony from the most reliable sources was unanimous in declaring that conditions on the island were dangerous to domestic peace and therefore a warrant for apprehension here. The concession of reciprocity then would have been an act of charity and good-will, strengthening the natural ties between Cuba and the United States and relieving the latter of the ugly imputations to which the denial of reciprocity gave rise abroad. A golden opportunity was sacrificed at the demand of wind-jammers in Congress, working in behalf of trust magnates outside of Congress. Cuba accepted the result philosophically. The advice to paddle her own canoe, no matter how troubled the waters, was taken in good part. She steered skilfully among the rocks and found safety in her own courage and resource. That she escaped disaster was manifestly not due to the good offices of an American Congress. The latter, urged to do right, did nothing. It therefore ceased for the moment to be representative of the people.

"The adoption of reciprocity comes at a time when Cuba is indifferent. In spite of encouraging reports from Washington, Havana merchants were skeptical of the Senate's good intentions until news of yesterday's vote was received by cable. They had reason to doubt. Cuba is no longer a suppliant for charity. She is not insolvent. She is not clamoring for admission to American markets. She has 'arrived' among the nations with a celerity that is astonishing alike to those who wish her well and to those who have worked her ill. Special trade agreements with the United States no longer appear in Cuban eyes as indispensable to Cuban prosperity. The whole island has come to understand that the greater gain from such agreements accrues to the larger partner in the compact. For the preference given to her relatively small list of raw products here Cuba gives preference to the long line of manufactured articles shipped thither from American ports. It is Cuba that now confers the benefit."

Some strong criticisms of the measure are heard, however. Thus the New York *Evening Journal* says that it means "cheap raw sugar and cheap labor for the trust," and "for the people high prices and bunco." To quote:

"Before the trusts—tobacco and sugar—carried out their plan about doing something for Cuba, they first started in to do something for themselves.

"In the first place, they got control of Cuba's tobacco and sugar. Having done that, they planned to get rid of the unpleasant duty which had hitherto compelled them to give to the United States Government a part of their earnings.

"There is still another feature of this intelligent trust legislation just adopted by the Republicans, with the approval of some Democrats.

"And that is the Chinese labor feature.

"The tobacco trust and the sugar trust are going to employ a great deal of labor in Cuba, now that they control sugar and tobacco there.

"And they have not only arranged to take away the work of the American cigar-maker and the American beet-root farmer—

"They have also planned—very intelligently—a little surprise for the Cubans—namely, the introduction of Chinese coolie labor into Cuba.

"Eight hundred Chinese coolies have been brought into Cuba in the last year just as a starter.

"It is safe to say that that number will soon swell from eight hundred to eight thousand, or as many as our American trusts may require for their Cuban estates.

"We shall have a big Chinese labor colony just a few miles from our door. And if the trusts go on with their 'reciprocity,' the people of the United States, in addition to using sugar grown by Chinese coolies and cigars made by Chinese coolies, may have the pleasure of consuming a great deal of other Chinese produce.

"There is nothing to prevent the other trusts from making their arrangements in Cuba, and then extending the beneficent system of 'reciprocity' with a Chinese background."

A phase of the matter that has been little discussed is suggested in the following Washington despatch:

"The British Government has served formal notice on the State Department that under the favored-nation clause it expects that British sugar from the British West Indies shall be admitted into the United States on equal terms with Cuban sugar, and it is not doubted that Germany, France, Austria, and the other great beet-sugar-producing countries will do likewise. A decision of Attorney-General Olney, in President Cleveland's Administration, was adverse to such demands, but the question promises to be reopened with vigor."

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A KIND OLD GENTLEMAN IS ASKED TO HOLD A BABY FOR "JUST A MINUTE."
—Walker in the Milwaukee *Journal*.

SHY OF THE BABY.
—Berryman in the Washington *Post*.

SOME PANAMA EMBARRASSMENTS.

STRIKE VIOLENCE IN COLORADO.

THE newspapers regard it as a very serious state of affairs where a strike situation impels a Senator to appeal to the United States Senate to investigate conditions in his State, as Senator Patterson, of Colorado, has done. The situation, says the New York *Sun*, "is perhaps as critical as that which in Idaho, in 1892, culminated in the Cœur d'Alène riots, and in such a reign of murder, arson, and general anarchy that an entire county was formally declared by Governor Wiley to be in open insurrection." The strike began about two months ago, and was the result of the failure of the operators to grant an eight-hour day, and to recognize the coal-miners' union. Miners in the Cripple Creek district in Teller County and those in San Miguel County are affected. Violence followed the call for a general strike, and several dynamite outrages have been laid at the door of the miners. Governor Peabody on December 4 issued a proclamation in which, among other things, he declared that Teller County was in a state of insurrection and rebellion. The governor has called out all the state militia, and martial law has been proclaimed in the mining districts. Adjutant-General Bell, in command of the militia, in his instructions in regard to the government of Teller County, declared that that county, "in consequence of its occupation by the militia, is subject to their supreme military authority and control," and further that "military necessity admits of all direct destruction of life and limb, of armed enemies and other persons whose destruction is incidently unavoidable." He also ordered that "armed or unarmed resistance by citizens of the United States against the lawful movements of the militia is treason and the punishment is death." In Cripple Creek and Victor all persons in possession of arms of any description have been ordered to surrender them to the military commander, and any person failing to surrender the arms is to be arrested and confined in the military prison. In those two towns a press censorship has also been established. The military is accused of taking possession of the jails and private buildings and arresting private citizens without due process of law and without charges of any kind against them. Judges in the strike districts have ordered the release of many of the military prisoners by *habeas corpus* proceedings, but Governor Peabody has declared that he "will take steps to nullify the action of the court" if any more of the prisoners are set free. In one case the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended altogether. President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, and several district officials agreed to call off the strike if the operators will grant an eight-hour day, recognition of the union being waived, but the representatives of the Victor Fuel Company and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company decided to reject the proposition and any other that may come from the mine-workers.

JAMES H. PEABODY,

Governor of Colorado, who has declared Teller county to be in a state of insurrection and rebellion, who has put the strike districts under martial law, and who threatens to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Senator Patterson in his resolution to Congress urged the Judiciary Committee to "make investigation of all matters connected with existing labor strikes in the State of Colorado and as to the manner in which the same have been conducted, and as to the conduct of the Governor of the State in the use of the military in said State, as to whether or not there is at present a republican form of government in said State and in the several counties thereof, and what, if any, legislation may be proper or necessary to maintain in said State a republican form of government." The Denver *Times* and *News* believe a Senatorial inquiry will pave the way toward a satisfactory settlement of the present troubles. "Such a committee," says *The Times*, "being without local interest or bias, may be able to arrive at conclusions and prepare a report which will pave the way to an end of existing differences. No other body than the Senate of the United States is in a position to make such a full investigation or such an authoritative report."

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The Denver *Republican* praises Governor Peabody's work and objects to a Senatorial inquiry:

"All that Governor Peabody has done is to endeavor, according to the best of his ability, to preserve peace and order in two mining-camps where the Western Federation of Miners refused to let their own members work or to permit others to take their places. Every right-thinking citizen applauds and sustains the governor in this sound policy. . . . . .

"Whether the governor of Colorado possesses authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* or not is a question that has not yet been brought before our Supreme Court. When that tribunal decides it, the governor and everybody else will be bound by that decree.

"In the mean time no peaceful, law-abiding citizen will be molested or deprived of any of his rights by the lawful authorities. Only law-breakers and their sympathizers object to the necessary presence of the militia in Cripple Creek and Telluride, and it is a mistake, to put it mildly, for Senator Patterson or any other man of prominence to encourage trouble-breeders and mischief-makers with the false hope that the United States Senate will come to their assistance."

CIRCUIT-ATTORNEY FOLK,
Whose prosecution of bribers in Missouri has been checked by rulings of the State Supreme Court.

This strike is naturally a very live topic in the labor and socialist journals. Affairs in Colorado "outdo even the records of Homestead, Pullman, and the Cœur d'Alène," says *The Worker* (New York). It adds: "The proposition to treat even unarmed 'resistance' to the commands of a military despot as treason, punishable by death, is something new in American history. In the most critical moments of the Civil War no such construction of the law of treason was ever resorted to. Equally outrageous is the setting up of a military censorship of the local press and even of the despatches to be sent to outside papers." *The American Labor Union Journal* (Butte, Montana) comments:

"The conditions which now exist in the Centennial State are almost unbelievable to those who hug to their breasts the fond delusion that the Government of Washington and Jefferson still lives.

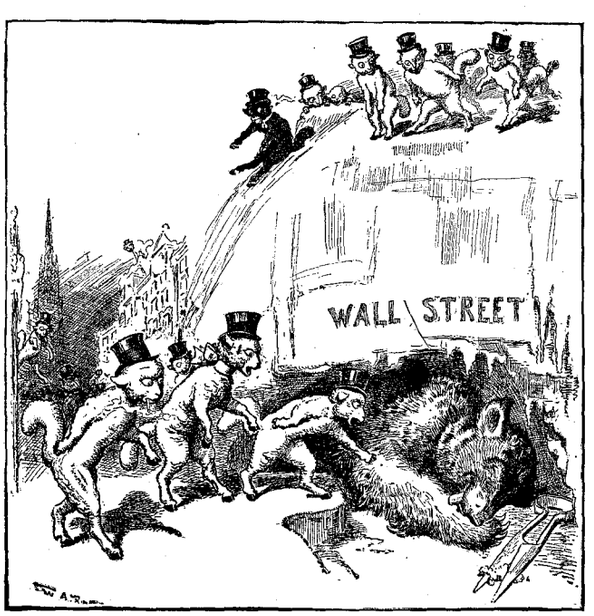
"The founders of the republic strove to establish—in theory at least—a government of the people. To-day in Colorado it is a government of mine-owners. As was done in the Cœur d'Alènes, so it is proposed to do in Teller County. . . . . .

"The present is no time for rhetorical flights or vain recriminations. Capitalism, by the votes of working men, has been placed in control of the powers of government, which they are using to crush the unions to which we must look for bread. We must use such power as is still left us to prevent human rights and privileges from vanishing from the face of the earth.

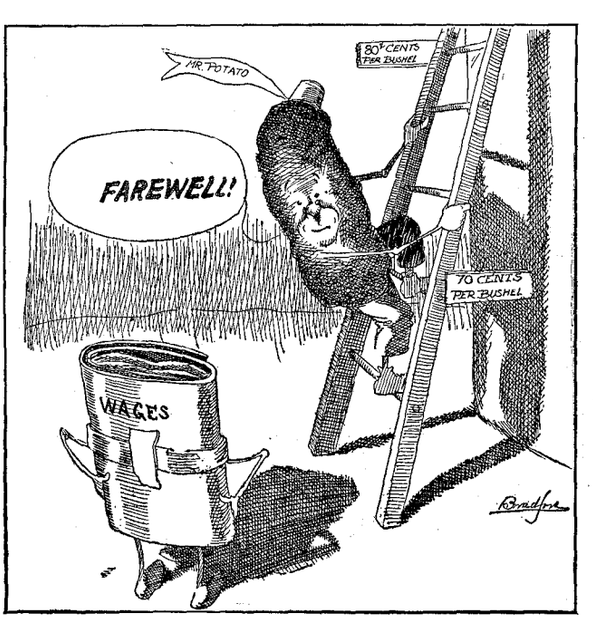
"The conditions which to-day confront the working class in Colorado must arouse every man who has a drop of red blood in his veins to action. 'Is liberty dead?' In the light of recent experiences, the answer must be Yes. It is the duty of the working class to resuscitate it."

MISSOURI SUPREME COURT AND THE BRIBERS.

SOME pretty severe criticism is leveled at the Missouri Supreme Court as a result of its release of Edward Butler and its alleged disposition to treat the Missouri bribery cases on the merits of technicalities. "Is Missouri rotten at the top, as well as at the bottom?" asks the Atlanta *Journal*, and the Washington *Post* humorously remarks that the "Missouri boodlers who have been in exile may now return home and ask the State to reimburse them for their traveling expenses." Nearly a score of men accused of political corruption have been convicted and sentenced to terms in the penitentiary through the efforts of Circuit-Attorney Joseph W. Folk; but none of them is behind the bars. All the cases have been appealed, and the Supreme Court has just rendered a decision in two of them which, the papers believe, will nullify Mr. Folk's work. The first decision reversed the verdict of the lower court, which sentenced Edward Butler to the penitentiary for attempting to bribe Dr. Henry C. Chapman, of the St. Louis Board of Health, to vote for an award of a city garbage contract to a company in which Butler was interested. Butler, who is an influential Democratic "boss" in Missouri, supposed he was trying to secure the vote of a man who had power in awarding contracts. The



IS HE SLEEPING OR PLAYING POSSUM?
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.



"I WISH I COULD GO UP WITH YOU."
—Bradford in the Baltimore *Herald*.

CARTOONS OF HIGH AND LOW FINANCE.

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court, however, holds that the Board of Health had no authority to award the contract, as this power belongs to the Board of Public Improvements, and Butler was discharged. "The Board of Health having no authority to award this contract," says the court, "the defendant could not bribe members to do something which they had no authority to do."

The other decision, rendered last week, will, it is expected, free all the men who were convicted of bribery in connection with the Suburban franchise deal and sentenced to various terms in the penitentiary. For two years, under a formal decision of the Supreme Court, and under a constitutional amendment of 1900 and act of 1901, circuit and prosecuting attorneys have been filing "informations," sworn to by them and based on the statements of a third party. The court now rules that this practise is unconstitutional. It says that the "informations," or facts, must be verified by the circuit or prosecuting attorneys, or some person competent to make an affidavit to the truthfulness of the evidence contained in the "information." All the bribery cases were tried on "information," so Mr. Folk has had proceedings stopped on all cases concerned, and is getting witnesses to give information on which to base indictments to take the place of the invalid informations. The statute of limitations in Missouri, however, restricts the time of prosecution to three years after the offense, and, the Kansas City *Journal* says, "a large share of the criminals who have been convicted on illegal informations committed their crimes more than three years ago, including most of those whom Mr. Folk has been prosecuting for boodling; and, of course, none of these can be prosecuted again for those offenses."

The Springfield *Republican* declares that "the action of the court is a severe disappointment to all friends of good government in the State; and, while the court was doubtless inspired by a severe sense of the legal proprieties and has examined the case with scrupulous care, the decision may easily discourage the foes of the grafters, as it will surely give the corruptionists increased confidence in their ability to escape punishment through the technicalities of the law." The Washington *Post* observes:

"Months ago, when the case was being tried, *The Post* offered the prediction that a loophole in the law large enough for Butler to crawl through to liberty would be discovered. The State Supreme Court has pointed out the loophole. To a layman, the reasoning of the court seems peculiar, but there is no desire to go into the merits of the case by discussion of its technicalities. The decision simply emphasizes the difficulty of securing a rigid enforcement of the laws in a community where civic conscience is dulled and in which the management of municipal affairs is left to the ward-heelers and their bosses. St. Louis discovered more than two years ago that her municipal government was rotten to the core, every ramification of it permeated by the spirit of loot and graft. It would seem now that the disease was more general than had at first been supposed. In spite of the wonderful efforts of Mr. Folk, with more than twenty men convicted of bribery, conspiracy, blackmail, or open loot, no one of them has yet been landed in the penitentiary. There should no longer be any expression of surprise or wonder when the people cry out in protest against the law's delays."

The St. Louis *Republic* says in regard to the release of Butler:

"The decision is unfortunate in destroying the moral usefulness of the State's laborious and successful efforts to supply evidence against one of the most dangerous men in St. Louis. The evidence so secured was exceptionally plain and convincing. It came from the lips of men whose standing is of the best. It was direct and undoubted. In bribery cases such evidence is not easy to obtain. The regret at the technical necessity which governed the Supreme Court is the stronger on that account—regret not only that the particular defendant in the case has escaped, but that encouragement is given to that school of boodle which is ever ready to take chances of exposure and punishment, ever prone to scorn the law and its officers.

"Politically, the decision will have an effect in intensifyng the importance of boodle as an issue. Not as an issue between parties, for good citizens of all parties stand together in a matter of simple morality, but as an issue which every political organization must recognize. The people will insist more resolutely than ever upon candidates who represent the movement against lobbyism and graft."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

RUSSIA is after warm water, but hesitates about getting into hot water. *The Mexican Herald.*

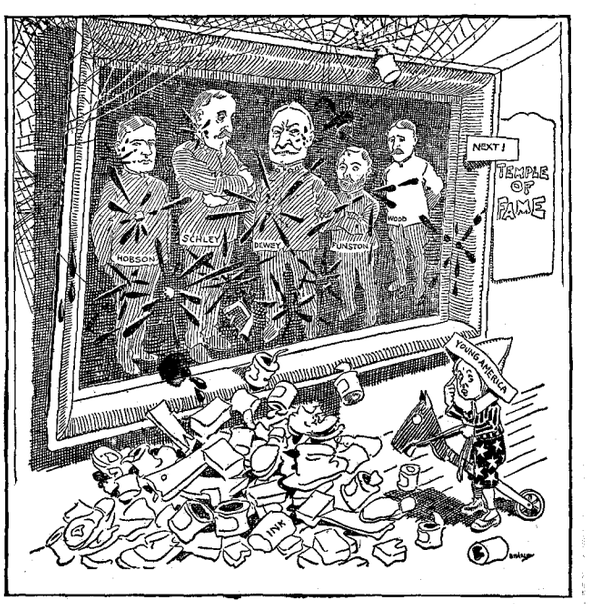
IN Russia a newly formed lake has swallowed a railway. A pool is all that is required to do the trick out here.—*The Toronto Star.*

AFTER looking at the tomb of Napoleon Mr. Bryan did not have to go to Waterloo. He had seen a couple of them at home.—*The Chicago News.*

IT looks as tho the Czar might have wanted The Hague tribunal to protect himself from the big nations while he wiped out the little ones.—*The Chicago News.*

IN Washington when a man comes home late at night with a black eye and torn clothes he puts on a diplomatic smile and says something about having dropped into the White House.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

SHE—"What thick bulrushes!"
—Bradford inthe Baltimore *Herald.*



YOUNG AMERICA—"Gee! Guess I don't want to be a hero so much as I did!"
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

TROUBLES OF THE GREAT IN CARTOON.

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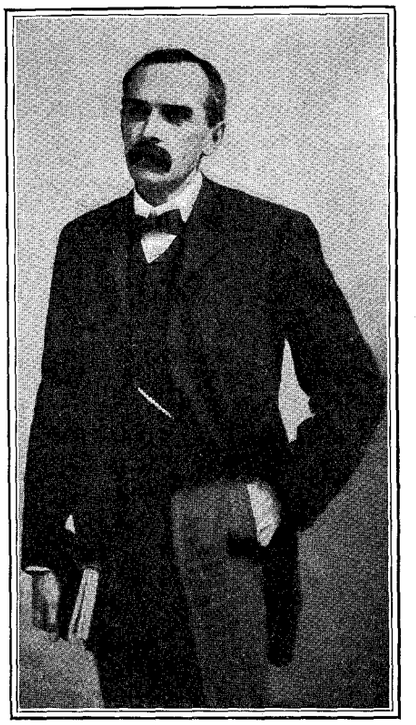
LETTERS AND ART.

THE "MODERN NOTE" IN LITERATURE.

YOUTH in every generation has its own interpreters—writers who formulate its ideals and voice its enthusiasms. Thirty or forty years ago serious-minded young men took their standards of life from Emerson and Carlyle, or Dickens and Thackeray. To-day new influences are in the ascendant, and the world of youth is discussing Tolstoy, Ibsen, Sudermann, Maeterlinck; or perchance Browning, Meredith, Henry James, Robert Louis Stevenson. "To catch and give again the modern note in all its cadences," says Mr. Claude Bragdon, a contributor to *The Reader* (December), "is not an easy matter. It can be perhaps best accomplished by quoting some of the utterances of those men whose peculiar distinction is to have given it voice":

"Their attitude (as must needs be the case to catch the fancy of youth) is mildly revolutionary. They take nothing for granted, recognize no constituted authority; they interrogate the conditions under which life must be lived; are critical, without pessimism, of the existing order, while not unhopeful of a newer and better. In the words of Meredith, 'Our world is all but a sensational world at present, in maternal travail of a soberer, a braver, a bright-eyed.' Stevenson declares in a letter, 'The firm, obliterated polite face of life, and the broad, bawdy, and orgiastic foundations form a spectacle to which no habit reconciles me.' . . . This fearless, questioning, challenging spirit which insists that the wise man speak smilingly of his wisdom, that the constituted custodians of law and morality stand from behind their artificial defenses; which denies to religion the power to sanctify, of government to compel, and of law to condemn, finds embodiment in an entire gallery of young men, characters in the so-called New Drama: in the Oswald Alving of Ibsen's 'Ghosts,' who attempts to force his mother to take the life she gave him when that life should become a horror and a burden to them both; in the Norbert of Sudermann's 'Joy of Living,' who in his devotion to a principle of abstract justice unwittingly judges, condemns, and sentences his father; in Marchbanks, the revolutionary young poet of Mr. Shaw's 'Candida.' These various presentments of the modern—the ultra-modern—youth show him engaged in the effort to see all things clearly, to call things by their true names, and to avoid the pitfalls of sentiment in a romance-riddled world."



MR. JOHN COTTON DANA, OF THE NEWARK FREE LIBRARY,

Who thinks that "the chronicle of the growth of clean and wholesome journals is just as wonderful as that of the growth of the yellow papers."

According to the modern notion, continues Mr. Bragdon, a man should be "something of an artist in life; he should at least appear to play his part easily, with dash and gusto, like the acrobat who performs each dangerous feat smiling."

"This is *la panache*, the feather in the cap of courage—bravery with humor added. It is the spirit in which Lungtungpen was taken, in which Cyrano composed his ballade while he fought a duel, for Cyrano and Alan Breck, no less than Mulvaney and Sherlock Holmes, are very modern heroes. Stevenson's whole life was one long devotion to this ideal. He carried his ill-health and penury bravely and wittily into far corners of the earth, through many strange adventures. As he wrote to William Archer, 'The medicine-bottles on my chimney and the blood on my handkerchief are accidents . . . they do not exist in my prospect.'"

In nothing, we are told, is the essentially modern point of view more sharply contrasted with that of a few decades ago than in the attitude of men toward women:

"To put it briefly, the change has been from an attitude of sentimental chivalry to a kind of common-sense *camaraderie*. Love, having becomes less silly, spends less time in trying to hide his face. 'What do you and Madeline talk about when you are together?' I asked of Sweet Sixteen. 'We talk about the boys,' she promptly responded, to the consternation of her grandmother, brought up to lie politely on this subject. Girls no longer expect nor desire the vapid compliments upon their charm and beauty which formed the stock-in-trade of the ante-bellum beau: they prefer to be talked to sensibly. They are frank of speech and fearless in action, the companions of man, not the fair Circassians of his leisure. The ideal of womanhood is no longer the soulful-eyed, sloping-shouldered, and lackadaisical 'female' of the keepsake type, but the straight, strong, wholesome, large-minded, and true-hearted girl that Du Maurier and Gibson have so well visualized for us. Browning and Meredith were the first to release this splendid creature from her chrysalis. She flutters through their pages in a thousand radiant presentments: in the nameless heroines of such poems as 'Respectability' and 'The Last Ride Together'; in Clara Middleton and Diana Warwick."

Maeterlinck professes to see in the ambiguities and bewilderments of the present age the beginning of one of those periods in human history when the soul, in obedience to unknown laws, gives evidence of its presence and its power. "If such a new day is about to dawn," concludes Mr. Bragdon, "the men whom I have mentioned, like mountain peaks above a valley, have caught the light of the unrisen sun, which, rising higher, will illumine also the low places."

A SYMPOSIUM ON POPULAR READING IN AMERICA.

A LIBRARIAN of large experience, a publisher in the first rank, a well-known New York bookseller, and a woman who has organized University Extension Reading Courses among farmers contribute to the New York *Outlook* (December 5) their impressions of the extent to which books are read by Americans, and the kind of books that are most popular.

The librarian, Mr. John Cotton Dana, of Newark, N. J., remarks that almost everybody to-day reads something, if only the signs and posters. Ten to twenty millions of our population read newspapers, he thinks, and perhaps two or three millions read serious literature. He calculates that adults read seventy novels to thirty other books. The popular interest in natural history is noted as an encouraging sign of the times. "Every public library in the land," he says, "is to-day a whole Kindness-to-Animals Society in itself, through the books of nature stories on its shelves." He continues:

"The demand for something to read comes now from millions, formerly from a few thousand. They demand reading suited to their capacities and tastes, and the supply comes forth. The billboard, the penny paper, and the five-cent dreadful, these are their third and fourth readers, their literary primers, their introductions to better things. In reading them they are teaching themselves and improving themselves, and in almost the best possible way. They get what they wish, they read with interest and pleasure, they take profit therefrom. Moreover—and this is the other weighty fact in the case—they steadily improve in their choice. The chronicle of the growth of clean and wholesome journals, daily, weekly, and monthly, in the past two decades, is just as wonderful in its way as that of the growth of those yellow papers which make us cringe."

Mr. George P. Brett, president of the Macmillan Company, is

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impressed by the growing intelligence of the reading public. "Compare the books, in late years, by such writers as Maurice Hewlett, Mrs. Wharton, James Lane Allen, and other popular writers whose works have a great and enduring sale to-day," he says, "with the books most popular in the early seventies, and it will be quite clear, I think, that the standard of popular taste, during even so short a period as twenty or thirty years, has been not merely improved, but greatly improved." Mr. Brett also speaks of the increasingly large sales of such books as the biographies of Tennyson and of Gladstone. "In a publishing experience of nearly thirty years," he adds, "I have never known a really good book fail to make its mark and find its public."

Mr. Ernest Dressel North, writing from the bookseller's point of view, says:

"In examining the statistics of the year showing the number of books printed and the classes they represent one gets an idea of what the public really reads. The following figures, altho representing the publishing end of the business, are also fairly representative of the bookselling end. Fiction, imported and home-made, heads the list of 1902 by an output of between seventeen and eighteen hundred. Aside from the technical publications which are merely tools for the workman, the entire lists of other works of literature for the same year, upon an acknowledged approximate estimate, number only between two thousand and two thousand five hundred.

"We must accept, then, the fact that in these days we prefer our mental pabulum served in the form of fiction, and acknowledge at the same time that the boundaries between fiction and philosophy or psychology, or scientific statements, have quite disappeared, and everything included in the entire universe can, it now appears, be put into a story."

Mrs. Martha van Rensselaer, whose contribution to the symposium is entitled "Reading in the Farm Home," shows that reading among farmers is miscellaneous and desultory. Monthly and weekly magazines, we are told, have a large circulation in farming districts. Novels, of course, are widely read, and among those mentioned are: "A Hoosier Schoolmaster," "The Bonnie Briar Bush," "Black Rock," "Elizabeth and her German Garden," "Lorna Doone," and "A Fool's Errand."

MR. GEORGE P. BRETT, OF THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.

"In a publishing experience of nearly thirty years," he says, "I have never known a really good book fail to find its public."

The Outlook sums up the various points of view with the following comment

"If these observers are not all astray, there is a steadily growing constituency of readers in the United States; if the untrained readers are increasing in numbers, their growth is fully matched by that of people of fairly educated taste, with a constant tendency to exchange the poorer for the better reading. Cheap magazines and newspapers are sold in depressing numbers, but good magazines and newspapers are sold in vast numbers, and the tendency is distinctly upward. Nothing has done more to create this tendency toward better things than the increased attention given to the use of books in the public schools, to the cooperation of the libraries with the public schools, and to the cheerful and in many cases enthusiastic service of the librarians, as the friend and helper of those who come with untrained tastes, but with the willingness to be guided."

NEW NOVELISTS AND RACONTEURS OF SPAIN.

ONE of Rodin's "impressionist" busts, representing Thought, and showing a fine female head caught and held by the shoulders in a block of formless clay—this, in the opinion of a Spanish reviewer, aptly typifies the present condition of the novel and the short story in Spain. The writer (Señor Pardo-Bazan) contributes to the *Revue* (formerly the *Revue des Revues*), Paris, a study of the new generation of Spanish writers of fiction. This generation he believes fully equal to the preceding one in talent and sensibility, and, perhaps, superior in purpose and in "a certain delicate perception of the relations of things." But the modern writers are ineffectual:

"It might be said that some malevolent genius prevents them from developing and expressing that perception in as artistic and powerful a manner as those who preceded them. These latter-day authors are racked by the malady of nerves and weakened by a sort of moral lassitude. . . . In general, it may be said that their work lacks fresh air. Fatigue drags itself through every page. They are constantly proclaiming the futility of all effort and the vanity of everything. This new generation seems to be imbued with pessimism, with a tone of universal mysticism, *à la moderne* (without faith and without practical religion), and with a strong trend toward a neo-romanticism, over which is dominant the weird mind of the north—Nietzsche, Schopenhauer, Sudermann, Maeterlinck."

According to this writer, modern Spanish fiction may be best classified geographically. The works by authors of the South are optimistic, brilliantly witty and abounding in color. Those produced in the north are distinguished by a tone of discontent; they are "sad and gray and somber as the earth."

"The Southerners remain faithful to the old idea of caste and to tradition; with those of the North there is an ever-repeated esthetic revolution. . . . If we judge by their favorite themes, we will find among the Southerners painters of rural provincial manners and of patriots of the upper set; the Northerners study the causes of our national decadence, analyze love and woman, and we naturally find among their works a goodly number of autobiographies."

MR. ERNEST DRESSEL NORTH, OF THE NEW YORK BOOKSELLING TRADE.

He points out that in the list of books published in 1902 fiction leads by an output of between seventeen and eighteen hundred.

It is an interesting fact, in confirmation of the charge of laziness which the writer brings against both the Spanish writers and the Spanish reading public, that short stories are much more commonly written than long ones, that novels are few, and that the public will have nothing whatever to do with the long romance or story.

Señor Pardo-Bazan enumerates a dozen or more of the new writers of fiction in Spain, most of them mediocre, he admits. José Nogales and Francisco Acebal, however, he would put in the first rank. The genius of the first flowered late in life. After many years of inconspicuous satire and "chronique" writing, he blossomed out as a successful novelist, "with just enough color, a fine, sane conception of the scope of his art, plenty of good sense, and a tone quite fit for the inner circle of the Spanish family." His masterpiece, "Uncle John's Three Affairs," contains,

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we are told, "a good lesson for the whole Spanish nation in these respects." Francisco Acebal is editor of *The Reader*. Furthermore:

"He takes high rank among the Spanish writers who add to the finest intellectual culture a pure and deep sentiment. His genius is really cultured; we feel his heart-beats in every page he writes (and he writes much); and he devotes himself to the short story, never once having perpetrated a long-winded novel. . . . . Acebal is a true realist . . . but sweet, dignified, and chaste in his whole conception of life."

Martinez Ruiz, Pio Baroja, and Llanas Aguilamedo are mentioned as powerful, fertile writers, and yet "all these, and the many others of the Spain of to-day, are full of wailings of pain, disaster, and uncertainty as to the future; in short, they faithfully reflect the spirit of intellectual Spain at the commencement of the twentieth century." There is a gleam of better things, however:

"In the midst of all this black pessimism, this deep sadness, this discouragement, suffering, and neuroticism, I can see one solitary figure—a novelist who smiles and is gay. It is the priest of Seville, Juan Muñoz y Pavon, the author of 'Paco Grigora,' 'Justa y Rufina,' 'The Bread of Peace,' etc. The novels of Muñoz Pavon, which have unrestricted *entrée* into the bosom of the family, show a strength and humor full and joyous. They are to the point, witty, always just in their reflections; they never ridicule or make foolish pretensions, and never disparage humanity. . . . Muñoz Pavon is a realist, but his realism never becomes indecent. . . . He is always healthy."

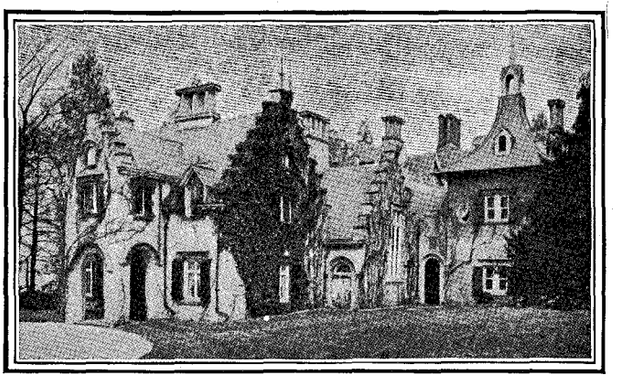
If there are to-day in Spain fewer great writers than formerly "who open a furrow or indicate a tendency," says Señor Pardo-Bazan, in conclusion, there are more "good, worthy authors who are dignified and sane, and there are enough of them to supply the public taste for reading."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE FIRST AMERICAN MYTH-MAKER."

IT is a commonplace of literary criticism to say that Washington Irving represented the traditions of the Old World transplanted in the New. Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, in his recently published book, "Backgrounds of Literature," points out that he represented much more than that. "Irving," says Mr. Mabie, "gave permanent form to the Knickerbocker tradition when he created Diedrich Knickerbocker and Rip Van Winkle; and in 'The Legend of Sleepy Hollow' he was not only the forerunner of the American novelist, but the first American myth-maker." Tho Irving lived for many years in Europe and did a great part of his writing there, he was born, as is well known, in New York. While at first sight it appears that his work was done against many backgrounds—English and Spanish, as well as American—yet the real Irving, Mr. Mabie asserts, was not Europeanized. To quote:

"The real Irving was a true son of the country of which New York is the capital, and his characteristic and abiding work had behind it a city, a river, and a mountain range which were not simply the stage-setting of his life, but which gave color, atmosphere, tone, to his writing. As a translator, Irving rendered a great service to his country, and enriched its literature with the meditations on Westminster Abbey, the description of Stratford-on-Avon, and the group of studies of English life and landscape in 'Bracebridge Hall'; but the Irving who will be known to the future will be the Geoffrey Crayon of the Knickerbocker city, and the books which will live longest, because they are in material and manner most completely his own, will be the legends of the Hudson.

"His kindly and pervasive humor had as little in common with the keen, pungent New England humor as his genial and urbane spirit had with the strenuous, ethical temper of New England. The rigidity of the Puritan, the concentration of the reformer, were entirely alien to his tolerant nature. The intense feeling for the locality, the emphasis on the section, characteristic of the South from a very early period, were equally alien to him. He was a true child of the metropolis; tolerant in temper because he was on easy terms with many different races, urbane and gracious because he had found virtue in many kinds of men, charm in many kinds of women, and sincerity in many kinds of religion; with a vein of deep and tender feeling running through his nature and his work, but always relieving the strain of emotion with that touch of humor which makes men kin. The qualities of the cosmopolitan city were all his: urbanity of manner, breadth of view, tolerance of temper, and a kindly, easy, genial attitude toward life.



"SUNNYSIDE,"
Washington Irving's home at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson.

"The atmosphere of the New York of the first quarter of the nineteenth century penetrates Irving's work as thoroughly as the air of Ayrshire breathes through the songs of Burns; as the lonely loveliness and the wild ruggedness of Trossachs and lakes appear and vanish and reappear in picture and vision in Scott's prose and verse, and the multitudinous murmur of waters of Cumberlandshire is heard in the poems of Wordsworth."

Washington Irving's first voyage up the Hudson, continues Mr. Mabie, was as truly a voyage of discovery as was Hendrik Hudson's in 1609; and "it was the river in its entirety, its large lines, its atmosphere, rather than its details of curving shore and climbing hill, the sweep of its powerful tide, that took possession of the boy's imagination, and became as much a part of his life of the mind and of his work as the mountains about Cadore were a part of the mind and work of Titian." We quote in conclusion:

"It was not until April, 1835, that he purchased Sunnyside, that secluded and fragrant spot where he found such peace in his later years; and 'Rip Van Winkle' had been published twelve years before its author set foot in the country which he had described more vitally than any other traveler has ever done.

"From the early days of his dreaming boyhood Irving knew the river in its large outlines, its noble molding of shore, its harmony of different types of landscape composed in one great picture, its atmosphere, and its associations. 'Rip Van Winkle' and 'The Legend of Sleepy Hollow,' the most original and characteristic of Irving's creations, were written in England during the period when he was transcribing with a sensitive and sympathetic hand the ripe loveliness of the English country and the rich associations of ancient structures and localities; but the Hudson valley, from the city at its conflux with the bay to the fastnesses of the Catskills, was the background against which his imagination was working, because it was the background of his childhood.

"It is now, perhaps, somewhat a matter of association, but there is a certain congruity between Irving's work and his country. In his attitude toward his fellows, his bearing in the world, Geoffrey Crayon bore the impress of the little metropolis which he has made for all time the city of the Knickerbockers; for, altho Diedrich Knickerbocker has never been seen since he climbed into the Albany stage, leaving his bill at the tavern unpaid, he has left his name and the tradition of his quaint personality to the great metropolis to-day as its one touch of mythology—a bit of fable symbolical of a past which has been buried under crushing masses of stone and iron. In the free play of Irving's imagination, in the geniality of his humor, in the ease and leisureliness of his mood, the characteristics of the larger background of his life are constantly suggested. If the Puritan had discovered the Hudson and turned its shores and current to thrifty account, it might have suggested movement, energy, the stir of active races; it suggests instead repose, quietness, long summer days of a temperature which predisposes to acceptance of what fortune brings rather than reso-

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lute grappling with adverse conditions. Sunnyside wears its name, after all these years and changes, with gracious assurance. Approached by a long shaded lane and embowered by trees, it still looks the summer in the face in the broad expanse of Tappan Zee."

NEUROTIC SYMPTOMS IN RECENT AMERICAN FICTION.

WE have grown accustomed to the taint of the morbid and the diseased in literature. Almost every country has had its so-called "degenerate" school of fiction, poetry, or the drama. But we are hardly prepared to hear that American writers are cultivating an "evil precocity in sensation" and "a Caliban genius." Mrs. L. H. Harris, a staff-writer on the New York *Independent*, uses the words quoted in an article on recent American fiction. She says further:

"We have a nervous disorder in this country which has been mistaken for laudable ambition. Really, it is the diathesis of a national insanity that may eventually imperil the safety of our institutions, and that is already proving injurious to those delicate expressions of art which are the pressed flowers of time, the sculptured symbols of our civilization that will hereafter denote our qualities. We are succeeding best at those things which are accomplished by shrewdness and energy. Our sense of proportion is exaggerated by too much enthusiasm, and a too-blatant patriotism usurps the place of quieter culture. We have a noise of progress that has destroyed dearer peace and repose. There is less and less place among us for the decency and silence of mental reservation, and we are reaching that stage of malady where we are disposed to reveal too much that in normal life is ignored or hidden, a purely neurotic symptom, easily recognized as such."

In novels showing the "neurotic" tendency, continues Mrs. Harris, the sex element is generally dominant. Some authors "venture to include the religious interest in this hectic demonstration of human passions." As a rule, "a sickly yearning for the 'unutterable' takes the place of action and healthy aspiration in these books." In "The Story of Mary McLane," for example, we have "an indecent exposure of an erotic temperament:"

"Such types have always existed, of course; but the question is by what influence was the intelligence made to seize upon these secrets of a depraved nature and interpret them aloud? What is it in American life that gives courage for such a performance? We have too much enterprise in sensations. And in these feverish times we have made too free a use of our wits in the lower regions of existence, so that we are becoming too well informed as to what lies in our darkness."

Thomas Dixon's latest novel, "The One Woman," is also cited as a vivid example of neurosis in fiction. Furthermore:

"Mr. Dixon is the only novelist of the year in whose work the neurotic symptoms approach mania, but there are other writers who are more or less afflicted with the disorder. Perhaps the stories of Alice Brown show the most rapid development of it. Three years ago she could tell a tale with refreshing vigor, but now her plots are founded upon the nervous sickness of her characters. The purpose of her genius has changed from interpreting that which was strong and healthy to what is morbid. Real virtue never wrought the nervous distraction in any woman that it does in some of the longing females depicted in these books. And Arthur Stringer's heroine in 'The Silver Poppy' is too anemic in appearance, too degraded in sensation. We are accustomed to the morally scarlet woman in history, Scriptures, and fiction; but literary neurosis develops the type into such a vampire of nervous passion as we have never had before. And the natural delicacy of Mr. Stringer's perceptions has enabled him to depict such a woman with every refinement of details."

Our scriptures of life, concludes the writer, are "too much concerned with the under-world of passions," and our gospels are "too much of wickedness,"—all of which, she thinks, "is unfortunate when we remember how young we are, and how long we must hold out against the mania and wretchedness of that darkness which is before and behind us in prophecy and history."

A PUBLIC-SCHOOL "TRANSFORMATION."

SOMETHING has taken place in the schools of Batavia, N.Y., which *The Journal of Pedagogy* (Syracuse) describes as a "transformation," and which the state superintendent of public instruction characterizes as "the solution of the graded-school problem." In New York city, in Ogdensburg, and elsewhere, this "Batavia experiment" is being tried and with favorable results; and there is nothing in the experiment, we are assured by educators, that would render it difficult of imitation in any city in the country.

The experiment consists of a combination of class with individual instruction, and it is accomplished by the simple plan of having two teachers in each class-room, one to conduct recitations, the other to "coach" individual pupils. Caroline Atwater Mason, in describing the experiment (*Ladies' Home Journal*, September), says that the experiment grew out of the perennial problem of an overcrowded school and a school board lax in solving the problem.

Mr. Kennedy, the superintendent of schools, offered a solution. "I propose," said he, "that, instead of trying to build or otherwise obtain extra space, we at once put an extra teacher into that room, not to hear classes, but to give personal, individual instruction to the pupils who are falling behind. This will not only provide for the excess of pupils, but it will at the same time bring up the grade of scholarship and, most of all, it will meet the greatest need in the present system of massing and classing." The experiment was immediately tried in one room with what is described as "startling and instantaneous success." "Discouragement, the bane of public-school life, disappeared from all faces and tears from all eyes." It was found that "the backward children were catching up with the bright ones," and "ere long, in many cases, they were outstripping them, and the leading lights of the classes soon had all they could do to keep up with the 'dull' scholars."

Later, the plan was applied throughout the entire public-school system of the town, gradually and without additional expense. The experiment was also varied by having one teacher assume the double function of class and individual instruction in rooms not overflowing. The results were "equally satisfactory," we are told. "The single teacher brought forward her own laggards, relieved her room, and brought it into a condition comparing very favorably with that prevailing in the two-teacher room." We quote further:

"There are in all seven individual instructors employed in the Batavia school at this time, one teacher in many cases going from room to room. They are not regarded as assistants or under-teachers in any sense, and their salaries are the same as the regular or class teachers of their grade. . . . The individual instructor, if she rightly understands her function, does not under any circumstances do the work for the child, but shows him how to do it himself. The great achievement of learning how to study, how to concentrate the mind, often unlearned until college is reached, is gained at the very beginning of school life."

The comment of *The Journal of Pedagogy* (September) follows:

"A rather wide observation of public-school conditions justifies us in saying that there may be seen in Batavia a healthier, happier, more industrious body of teachers and pupils than are to be found in any other public-school system in America. The first impression one gets is that of an abounding physical and intellectual life—that fulness of life which it is the end of education to foster. Altho the teachers and pupils work as hard in the Batavia schools as elsewhere, there is no complaint about overwork and nervousness, and there is trustworthy evidence that the health of pupils entering school in a physical condition below the normal has shown a decided change for the better. While it is to be conceded that under Superintendent Kennedy there would be good results under any system of school work that was not inherently bad, the fact remains that the marked transformation that has taken place in the Batavia schools is the direct outgrowth of the plan of individual instruction, which has now passed the experimental stage, and which is certain to receive from now on the careful consideration of thoughtful students of educational tendencies."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A MECHANICAL THEORY OF LIFE.

THE latest attempt to explain the phenomena of life on purely physical grounds is made by Dr. Benedikt, professor in the University of Vienna, in a book entitled "Biomechanism; or, Neovitalism in Medicine and Biology." In this he maintains that different organs and organisms, their functions, changes, and multiplications, are due only "to the properties of the substances that compose them and to divers combinations of forces." This is no new doctrine, but the writer skilfully upholds it by correlating with it some of the latest results of investigation both in biology and in physics. In a supplement, written by Dr. Benedikt for the French edition of his book, he states his theories concisely in a few pages whose contents are quoted in the *Revue Scientifique* (November 14). In the first place, the author directs attention to the points of similarity between crystallization and organic growth, which, he asserts, are becoming more noticeable with each advance in our knowledge of the process. The old suspension theory of solution he regards as dead. "Dissolved bodies," he tells us, "are not in a state of suspension. Solution is a sort of chemical combination." He goes on to say that Schroen, of Naples, who has made a still closer study of these facts, has succeeded in following the phenomena that precede the formation of a crystal. His investigations have been, so to speak, cinematoscopic. Microphotographic views were enlarged and thrown on a screen, enabling him to make a thorough study of the process. Dr. Benedikt says:

"Schroen observed in a large number of salts certain precrystalline states. First, there develops a plasma without determinate form, then there appears in this 'petroplasm' [as he calls it] a separation of two optically different substances. . . . . .

"In this secondary plasm develop freely very small nuclei [petroblasts] and other formations resembling cells [petrocellules]. These two formations act, as he states, 'germinatively' on the ultimate development of the plasma. The petroblasts are capable of turning into crystals. . . . . .

"The 'cellules' and the 'blasts' take the substances of the plasma and attract them to themselves. Thus they increase. Furthermore, they also multiply by division and by budding. Crystals then form by the 'hyalinization' [turning into a glassy substance] of the blasts, the cellules, and the cellular regions. . . . These cellular and nuclear forms attract matter to themselves and transform it into substance like their own. They therefore grow. They also split up; they are thus capable of reproduction. These phenomena recall those of vital processes. They represent a grade much lower than life, and form a connecting link between the mechanics of the inorganic world and biomechanics.

"If these phenomena are not those of life, we shall be obliged to revise the ideas and notions that we have entertained of life. If, on the contrary, we regard these phenomena as vital, we shall have to enlarge our definitions of life. . . . . .

"These studies have a high value in biology. Whoever has looked into the matter can not doubt that a crystalline form peculiar to each microbian species is produced in the albuminoid and plasmatic secretions of the micro-organisms, in exactly the same manner as the phenomenon takes place [as above described] in sterile saline solutions. At any rate, Schroen has proved the presence in these solutions of forms precedent to crystallization, which is an indisputable step forward. If it is true that the precrystalline stage of solutions is a vital phenomenon, then Schroen's 'precellules' give us an example of spontaneous generation in the present geological epoch.

"In the beginning all life originated from inorganic matter; the different atoms formed particular associations, and their energy was distributed in a special way; this is an absolutely justifiable and permissible hypothesis. Very well. We have no reason whatever for maintaining that this passage from the inorganic to the organic world took place only in one limited geological period. . . . There is no proof that in the animal and vegetable world these transformations are not still taking place. Methodical logic does not exclude this possibility."

The writer now goes on to explain the bearing of some modern chemical ideas on his theory of the origin of life. The mode of action called catalysis, he reminds us, has lately been the object of special study. This is the property possessed by certain substances of promoting or retarding chemical action without being themselves chemically altered. These substances the writer proposes to call inducts-decomposers and inducts-coherers. They may act at the same point without neutralizing each other's action, and it is in this way, according to the writer, that tonics at the same time favor the chemical decomposition of waste products and stimulate tissue-formation. From some such play of chemical forces as this, he would have us understand, the change from dead to living matter arose, and still arises. According to Benedikt, this spontaneous generation took place in thousands of places and in thousands of conditions; but because the conditions were largely similar, similar organisms resulted. He would then, it would seem, reject the universal relationship of living beings, except as we may consider it to inhere in origin from the same combinations of inorganic substances. The writer closes with a promise to apply his biomechanical principles to a variety of problems in anatomy and physiology, and he has confidence that this method of treatment will be productive of great results for science."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW THING IN SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

THE new Manhattan suspension bridge, which will be the fourth structure to connect Manhattan with Long Island, is to embody some peculiar features, which are brought out in the contract plans, just given to the public, and discussed in *Engineering News* (December 10). The three most noticeable differences between this bridge and its predecessors are, first, the use of concrete reinforced with steel and timber, for the anchorages, instead of masonry; second, the shape of the towers, which are made very thin and hinged at the bottom; and, third, the substitution of chains of eyebars for the usual cable of parallel wires. Of these features the editor of the paper above-mentioned says:

"The mere fact of reinforced concrete being used is noteworthy as evidence of the growing popularity of this new structural material. In addition, this particular design is noteworthy, for the reason that timber is employed in place of steel for reinforcing the concrete below the level of mean high water. There was some slight fear on the part of the engineer that steel in this location might be attacked by the infiltration of the water, and as the calculated tension to be provided for was so small that timber would handle it quite as well, perhaps, as would steel, the former material was selected. The apprehensions of the engineer seem hardly warranted by any experience we have with embedded steel in submerged concrete structures, and at best timber does not recommend itself as an especially suitable material for reinforcing concrete. These are questions, however, which our readers can thresh out at their pleasure; the only fact that we are concerned to note at present is that timber was used and used for the reasons explained above.

"Another point in the designs which deserves notice is the purpose of the hinges in the tower legs. It has been assumed that these were introduced primarily to permit the towers to oscillate with the contraction and expansion of the cables. This is hardly the true explanation. After the bridge is once completed and adjusted the movement of the towers under the most extreme conditions will be exceedingly small, and could easily be cared for safely by the flexibility of the tall and comparatively narrow tower legs. In fact, it is considered by the engineer as entirely within the range of possibility that the erection and adjusting wedges and links designed to make the legs self-supporting during erection may be left permanently in place, thus making each leg substantially a rigid column from bottom to top. The primary purpose of the bottom hinges is, therefore, to facilitate erection and to permit easy adjustment during the placing of the cables and suspended structure."

The substitution of chains for cables, however, is the feature of the bridge that has caused most discussion. It has been con-

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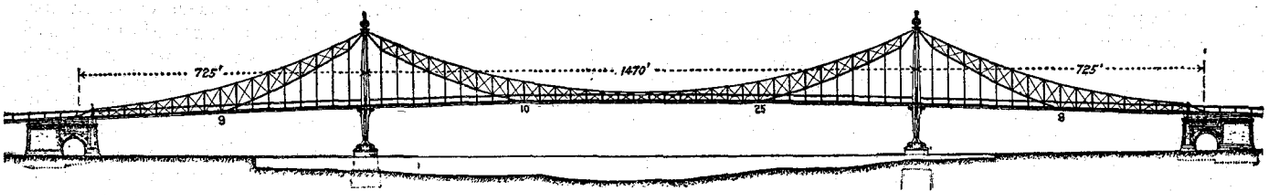

GENERAL ELEVATION OF MANHATTAN CHAIN CABLE SUSPENSION BRIDGE ACROSS THE EAST RIVER AT NEW YORK CITY.

Courtesy of *The Engineering News* (New York).

demned by some experts and commended by others. The whole plan of the bridge has been attacked by William Hildenbrand, himself a builder of large suspension bridges, who in his last letter, printed in the same issue of *Engineering News* from which we have just quoted, reiterates his opinions in the following words:

"The Manhattan bridge after the present design will be relatively the weakest of all East River suspension bridges, existing and proposed, and it will cost some five millions of dollars more than the Williamsburg bridge, if constructed as strong as the latter."

To this charge Mr. Gustav Lindenthal, the designer of the bridge as at present contemplated, and Bridge Commissioner of New York City, replies in a long letter, in the course of which he says ironically:

"There is no difficulty in 'proving' that the chain bridge will cost many million dollars more than a wire cable bridge. All you have to do is to suitably adjust the premises as to factors of safety, the elastic limits of cables, the degrees of rigidity for the stiffening trusses and similar details; and, if 'no experts have ever doubted or disputed, and still less disproved the correctness of the calculations,' then they must necessarily be true, regardless of whether or not the experts think the matter worth disproving. . . . . .

"It is much less trouble to prove a design, by the rule of three, to cost five million dollars too much, than to make a painstaking analysis and to work out the strain sheets in its verification. Without such verification, however, the claim has not a leg to stand on. . . . . .

"The Manhattan bridge has nothing in common with either the Brooklyn or the Williamsburg bridge. It is not in imitation of either, and it is not a suspension bridge stiffened by haphazard methods, but a scientifically prepared design."

DISPERSION OF FOGS BY ELECTRICITY.

IT has been known for years that the electrification of a body surrounded by a cloud of dust or mist causes the cloud immediately around the body to disperse, the particles cohering and either sinking to the ground or being driven away. In the case of mist a fine rain is formed. Some years ago Prof. (now Sir) Oliver Lodge suggested that this effect might be put to practical use, but his endeavors to have it tested on a large scale were without success. He has recently taken up the work again, however, and his description of his results to the British Physical Society is thus abstracted in *The Electrical Review:*

"Sir Oliver has tried at Liverpool to disperse fogs, using for this purpose a Wimshurst influence machine which discharged by means of a bundle of points into the air. A very high potential is necessary, and to increase the surface a large gas flame was used to supplement the points. On one occasion the discharge of electricity from the flame was sufficient to keep a clear space of fifty or sixty yards radius in a dense fog. Altho these experiments were promising, the Wimshurst machine did not seem suitable for every-day use, and there was no other generator which would give a sufficiently high direct voltage to do the work. To overcome this difficulty, Sir Oliver now uses the rectifying properties of the Cooper Hewitt mercury vapor lamp. . . . This arrangement gave him unidirectional sparks two or three inches long, and was very effective in laboratory experiments. To dispel the fog in a circle of fifty or sixty yards' radius is a noteworthy performance, but the general application of this method seems to be rather far off. The cleared area will have to be extended much more than sixty yards from the discharge-station before the system can be of use in harbors or at sea, thus necessitating the use of very high voltages, such as are at present impracticable. There are, however, waterways—such as the Manchester canal or the Chicago River, in which the channel is narrow and the traffic very great—where a system of dispelling fogs only slightly better than this would be very useful. It is to be hoped that Sir Oliver will carry on his work and will be able to report much more successful experiments before long."

COULD A CARRIER-PIGEON CROSS THE ATLANTIC?

THAT such a feat is possible has been asserted by some naturalists, notably of late by H. B. Guppy, an English naturalist. Not long ago an oceanic pigeon-post, from transatlantic liners to land, was actually established by a Frenchman, Captain Reynaud, and it was at that time asserted that one of his birds had reached this country from mid-ocean. In the *Revue Scientifique* (November 28) we are assured by M. Maurice Dusolier that such a flight for a pigeon, unaided, is a physical impossibility, and that any one who so much as raises the question must be deluded. No carrier-pigeon, he insists, has ever crossed or will ever cross the Atlantic. The Mediterranean even has never yet been traversed by one. Captain Reynaud's pigeon, we are told, reached the American continent by lighting successively on various ships, where he passed his nights. M. Dusolier says further:

"On land the greatest distances authentically accomplished by carrier-pigeons have been, in Europe, 1,300 to 1,600 kilometers [700 to 1,000 miles], from Madrid or Lisbon to Liège, Brussels or Antwerp; and in the United States, apparently, 1,950, or even 2,119 kilometers [1,300 miles]. The results of these excessive attempts were always discouraging. The losses were enormous, and the first birds came in at the end of 15 to 30 days. So the bird-fanciers of Belgium and northern France . . . do not now attempt flights of more than 1,200 kilometers, which distance some of their birds have succeeded in covering within two days, altho the bulk of the birds entered are always greatly delayed, and there are still considerable losses, which arms of the sea and mountain chains render greater than usual. In fact, when we get beyond 1,000 kilometers [620 miles], the results given by carrier-pigeons are very precarious. Above 1,000 kilometers, and even above 900, the time taken by the pigeons [when they return at all] does not increase proportionally to the distance; but generally, because of trouble in getting their bearings, it becomes greater in an enormous proportion. A thousand kilometers can with difficulty be covered in a day; for 1,500, fifteen days are necessary; for 2,000, a month is required, and there is no authentic case of the return of a pigeon over more than 2,200 kilometers. On the ocean the conditions are, of course, worse. Any pigeon that, after traveling 1,000 kilometers, or, say, at the end of 16 hours of flight, does not meet a ship or reach land is lost. This, I believe, is a conclusive answer to our question.

"Absurd data have been published about the means of locomotion of various birds, the carrier-pigeon in particular. Besides this legend of the crossing of the Atlantic, we may recall, for instance, the story of the pigeons of M. Karolyi, who are said to have traversed in seven hours the distance of 1,250 kilometers between Paris and Budapest! The real achievements of the carrier-pigeon, altho still very remarkable, are much more modest. The most brilliant record in the annals of columbophily is that of a

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pigeon belonging to M. Gits, which, in July, 1895, went from Bayonne to Antwerp, 995 kilometers [617 miles], in 10 hours and 39 minutes, or at a mean speed of 93.4 kilometers [58 miles an hour]. This record, which is absolutely authentic, has never been equaled anywhere. There are cited two or three cases of nearly equal distances traversed, in England and America, in 14 to 16 hours. The highest speeds attained have sometimes reached 110 kilometers [68 miles] an hour, or in very rare cases 120 kilometers [75 miles]; but always for distances less than 200 kilometers [124 miles], and in very favorable atmospheric circumstances. In case of trials at sea, with a gale blowing, Messrs. Leroi and Galpin, of Rennes, report in two or three cases speeds of 130 or even of 150 kilometers [82 or 94 miles] per hour. All these figures are absolutely exceptional. In reality, speeds exceeding 90 kilometers [57 miles] an hour are not common, and in practise it is admitted that we can not count on more than 60 or 70 [37 to 43 miles]. Pigeon owners think themselves lucky when a bird makes 800 kilometers [496 miles] in a day, and they do not expect high-speed records when the day's journey exceeds 400 kilometers [248 miles]. . . . This is a long distance from the ambitious figures sometimes quoted and from the illusions that result from these!

"Still, the carrier-pigeon is one of the most powerful fliers in existence. It is demonstrated to-day that he is superior to the hawk and the falcon . . . and to all the migratory birds. His average speed is nearly equal to that of the wild duck, and his maximum is that of the snipe and the swallow. The martin alone appears clearly to exceed him, altho we need not accept the astonishing speeds attributed to this bird by some naturalists. As for the frigate-bird, which is, with the albatross, the most indefatigable of the ocean fliers, it is not capable of direct rapid flight, and enjoys an undeserved reputation in this regard. The pigeon . . . of all birds, has proportionally the best-developed breast-bone and the largest pectoral muscles, which makes it the flier *par excellence*."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE APPARENT CHANGE OF RADIUM INTO HELIUM.

THE suspicion, announced some time ago, that radium gives off continually the rare gas known as helium seems now to be confirmed by the recent experiments of Sir William Ramsay, who announces his belief, in a lecture before the Royal Institution of London, that there is an actual transformation of one substance into the other. It is characteristic of the modern iconoclastic spirit in chemistry that, instead of stating this result as demonstrating that radium and helium are allotropic forms of the same substance, as it would have been put fifty years ago, it has been generally received as proof that one definite chemical element is slowly turning into another, and that transmutation is no longer a dream, but a reality. How much of all this is justified by the facts the future must determine. *The Electrical World and Engineer* summarizes Sir William's announcement of his results as follows:

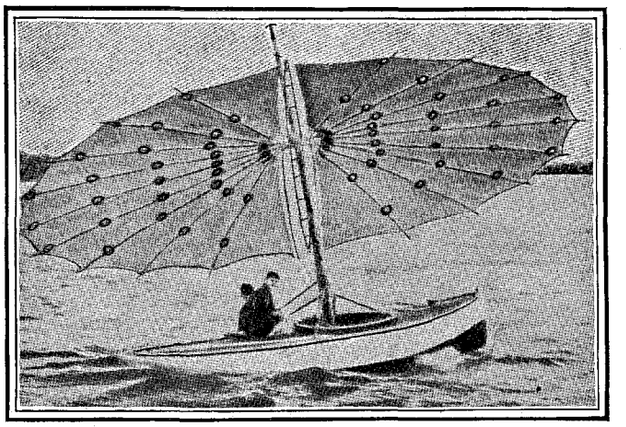
"It seems that radium is not content with continuously emitting α-rays, β-rays, and γ-rays; but also gives off a heavy gas. When this gas is collected in a glass vacuum-tube and sealed off, spectrum analysis indicates that it changes in the course of some days from radium to helium. The rate of emanation has been calculated to be such as would convert radium entirely into helium in the course of two millions of years, if helium be the only substance thrown off. It has been supposed that the matter projected from the cathode in cathode rays, within the Röntgen ray-tube, was of a different and more elementary nature than the matter composing the cathode surface; but the supposed 'protyle' was not shot off in sufficient quantities to make its subsequent and independent physical investigation readily possible. Here, however, a certain small quantity of gaseous matter is reported to have one spectroscopic name and nature on first collection, and a quite different name and nature on a subsequent date.

"Chemists have always clung to the hope, and cherished the belief, that the list of seventy-odd elements might be curtailed. All these elements were considered as substances which had not yet yielded to further or more remote analysis. It may, however, at any time be found possible to reduce some element or elements to yet more elementary forms. The old alchemists sought vainly to convert one metal to another. The recent conclusions of physicists that atoms of substances are complex structures, of which ions are the component parts, has paved the way for the revived belief that matter is evanescent in type, and that it may be capable of being changed from one substance to another, either by internal forces in cases of particular instability, or by external forces, such as those that exist in the neighborhood of a Röentgen ray-tube cathode surface. It now seems as tho radium may be one of those forms of matter which exists in a condition of ionic or subatomic instability, and that radium may be constantly breaking down subatomically, with a disengagement of energy, to form a new and more stable subatomic structure or structures, such as helium. The very possibility of such a condition opens to the mind a new universe and a new range of speculation. The stellar visible universe appears to consist of masses of matter describing in many instances planetary orbits in cyclic paths about local centers of gravity. The microcosm of a single atom may perhaps be but a minified planetary system, in which ions, or groups of ions, perform orbits of corresponding small periods and dimensions. One particular orbital arrangement may represent sodium and another platinum."

A SAIL SHAPED LIKE AN UMBRELLA.

A SAIL that practically does away with all danger of capsizing, since increased wind-pressure upon it does not tend to tip the boat, has been invented in England. The desired results are attained by making the sail like a flat umbrella—a shape whose advantages have long been recognized by yachtsmen, altho until the past summer all attempts to realize them practically have been failures. Says *Popular Mechanics* (December):

"At last the umbrella, or cyclone, sail is a reality. Time and again attempts have been made to construct a sail of this kind, but



BOAT EQUIPPED WITH UMBRELLA OR CYCLONE SAIL.
Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

not until the past summer have the efforts been satisfactory. The umbrella sail, which is an English invention, is attracting attention of yachtsmen in all parts of the world. With this type of sail a small boat, which could not safely carry to exceed 200 square feet of canvas with an ordinary rig, can carry 360 square feet without danger. In fact, the risk of being capsized is practically removed, while the increased speed of the boat is nearly in proportion to the increase in her canvas. . . . The original boat put in service this year at Cowes, England, is only 17 feet on the water-line, but carries an umbrella sail which measures 30 feet horizontally, and 16 feet up and down. The sail also serves as an immense awning. *The American Shipbuilder* says the chief feature of the cyclone sail, which is practically a large umbrella, is that the wind pressure on it has no effect whatever to incline the boat. Roughly speaking, the pull of the sail is at right angles to its mean surface—that is to say, in the direction of the mast.

"In other words, it may be described as a kite held by a rigid string. If the mast were stepped quite on the lee side of the boat, it is evident that the sail would lift the lee side and so list the boat to windward; and if the mast were stepped on the weather side, lifting the weather side of the boat, it would necessarily list the boat to leeward. It follows, then, that there is some certain point

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which happens to be slightly on the lee side of the center line, at which, if the mast is stepped, there will be no tendency for the wind to careen the boat at all. When actually sailing in the boat, the only way in which one is aware of a puff of wind is by noticing that the boat travels faster, and experiencing a slight sensation similar to that coming from the acceleration of the engines in a steamer. For sailing with the wind in different directions to the boat the whole mast and sail are rotated by means of a turn-table, to which the mast is attached, and the mast is elevated and lowered by means of two tackles. There is also a balance-weight, which helps to elevate the mast and balance its dead weight.

"The Thornycrofts, the great English boat-builders, are experimenting in the expectation that the umbrella sail can be adapted to rowboats, canoes, and other small craft."

SPEED OF FLOATING OBJECTS AGAIN.

THE question whether the speed of a boat or other object floating in a stream can exceed that of the water of the stream (see LITERARY DIGEST, June 13, July 18) furnishes the subject of an interesting letter from one of our readers in Shao-wu, Foochow, China. Mr. J. E. Baker writes us, under date of October 5, as follows:

"I was interested in the discussion as to whether or not a boat floating down stream would go faster than the current (more accurately *currents*) of the river. I have traveled much for many years in hand-propelled boats on the rapid, rocky Min River, and my observations lead me to say at once 'Yes.'

"When a floating log shoots a rapids, it pushes up a ripple in front of it as it plows through the smoother water at the foot; and as my boat does the same thing I see clearly the reason why. The water issues from the rapids as a confused medley of entangled currents, boiling up here and sucking down there, and whirling about this way and that; and no two portions of it are pursuing exactly the same course. But the log moves as a unit, momentum and gravity combining to give it a straight shoot forward. *The Electrical Review's* block of ice would do the same, except that it might go under and even strike the bottom; but the equivalent mass of water would go a hundred different ways, up and down, and across and around; and no portion of it would keep up with the block of ice.

"Now this which takes place in so marked a degree at the foot of the rapids goes on in a less degree throughout the whole course of the river's descent. Every projection or irregularity in the channel produces cross currents which radiate from its rim in various directions. The friction of the stream against its channel takes mainly the form of cross-currents diverting the water from the course which the direct pull of gravitation and the direct push of its momentum would give it; and this discussion has been obscured by the use of the word current instead of the plural *currents*. The water in a river never flows as *one simple current*, but is always a confused tangle of *currents*. A perfectly simple and homogeneous current could exist only in a perfectly smooth and straight channel. These cross-currents would beat harmlessly against the sides of a large solid body, or, perhaps, would even tend to dam up the water a little at the sides and so help it forward.

"But a log floating at random, even if it escaped stranding on the bank, would get caught in eddies; and a block of ice would also sometimes go bumping against the bottom. But a well-steered boat would always be on top, and would always be kept near the center, where it would get the best of the currents, as well as the full benefit of the push of momentum and the pull of gravitation. The steering of a floating body down stream is no lubber's job, and skill in steering can make quite a little difference in the rapidity with which it descends.

"The boat will go faster: (1) Because it is a unit, and (2) because it is steered."

Are All Sleeping Potions Dangerous?—The number of people who habitually or occasionally use the aid of medicine of some kind to gain sleep is very great, and the recent activity of the chemists has furnished us with a large number of drugs that are reputed harmless for this purpose. But a writer in *The Hospital* warns us that no hypnotic is free from danger. He says:

"The facts that nausea, loss of appetite, constipation, and headache may follow the administration of opium, cardiac depression and occasional excitement the use of chloral, and dulness and depression of spirit the employment of bromid, have long been known; but as each new hypnotic is placed on the market statements are made that no untoward effects follow its use. It is, however, very doubtful whether any hypnotic can be used with impunity. For instance, sulfonal long held its ground as a safe hypnotic, but further experience has shown that it may cause drowsiness, headache, and ataxic gait, collapse with rapid and weak pulse, and even death. Again, trional has been found to produce anorexia, vomiting, constipation, and hematoporphyrinuria, and in some cases collapse and death. Paraldehyd has such a pungent, disagreeable taste that a habit is not easily established, but cases have been recorded showing that its prolonged use produces mental and physical deterioration similar to that which results from chronic alcoholism. Urethane may cause vomiting. Again, hypnotics may be exceptionally dangerous owing to disease. Thus, opium is dangerous in cases of pulmonary engorgement and bronchitis, in delirum tremens, and chronic alcoholism. Chloral may produce very bad results in cardiac degeneration and dilatation, in hysteria and melancholia."

Another Effect of Radium.—The latest wonder wrought by radium appears to be the increase of the electrical conductivity of water, announced recently as a new discovery by Prof. Friedrich Kohlrausch. A writer in *The Electrical Review* (November 14), expresses the opinion that of the two explanations suggested by Professor Kohlrausch—an action of the rays on the glass containing-vessel and a dissociation of the molecules in the water itself—the latter is far more probable. He goes on to say:

"If the radium rays affect water in this way, will they not also affect other substances in the same way? If so, what effect will this have upon the dissociation theory? Radioactivity has already given chemists a bad turn in regard to the atomic theory, and it is not impossible that it may bring about some modification of electrochemical theories."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE proposition that all high-powered racing automobiles shall be equipped with flat steel tires with wide face is made in *The Automobile* (October 31) by I. C. Higdon, of St. Louis, who says: "I am sure that a steel tire would be perfectly safe, as it would be securely bolted in position and could not possibly fly off the wheel, no matter how high the speed might become. Another advantage of the steel tire would be its flat surface, as it would not cut into the track like the round tires do. If necessary, the tires might have their edges flanged inwardly in order to present round surfaces at the edge, but they should have a large flat-bearing surface between their edges."

"PHYSICIANS are frequently called upon to prescribe for car-sickness, theater and shopping headaches, school headaches, and many ill-defined headaches," says *The American Inventor*. "Car-sickness affects persons traveling for a few hours on trains, and even some who ride but a short time on the trolley-cars. The looking at passing objects brings on a sense of nausea which compels them to either close the eyes or change their position. In the same manner sitting in a theater or any auditorium brings on a browache, which is very uncomfortable and compels the sufferer to close his eyes for relief. Shopping headaches are confined to the female sex, and are probably due mostly to the examination of striped goods. In all of these cases just mentioned there is generally an astigmatism."

THE following tale of electric-heating without an electric-heater is told by a correspondent of the New York *Sun*: "I was caught in the deluge the other day, and in spite of raincoat and umbrella arrived at my office thoroughly soaked from my knees down," said a sad-eyed suburbanite who was recounting the joys of country life. "I knew that to sit at my desk all day with wet feet and legs meant a severe cold or worse, and I was in a wretched state. I sat with the cold, wet things making me more and more miserable, when suddenly I had an idea. In my office are a number of swinging incandescent lights suspended by the wires only. Loosening the surplus wire to give the lights more play and removing the light shades, I turned on the current and, resting my legs on a chair, pushed a light up each leg of my trousers to a point between the knee and ankle. The heat from the lights was just the right quantity, and in about half a minute my legs began to feel a warm glow that was delightful, and the steam rose in miniature clouds. In half an hour both legs of my trousers were thoroughly dry. Then I pulled my wet socks over the bulbs, and they were dry in no time. The job was finished by putting the lights in my shoes and I had dry shoes in a little over an hour."

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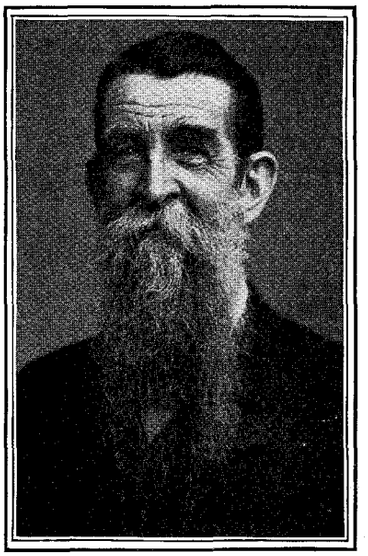
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

OUGHT MINISTERS TO TELL THE WHOLE TRUTH?

THIS rather startling query has been suggested to a staff-writer on *Unity*, a Chicago religious paper, by a little book from England, written by a man who, because he answered the question in the affirmative, felt obliged to leave the Anglican Church and seek a freer pulpit. The book is entitled "Chart and Voyage: An Examination of the Alleged Reasons for Theological Reserve and the Dangers Incurred by It," and the author is Mr. Thomas J. Hardy, of London. To quote from *Unity*:

"His statement of the question, from which comes the felicitous title, is itself worth many pages of mere dissertation. It is this: Our creeds are just charts of the infinite sea of life over which mankind is voyaging. Like all early charts, made in times of comparative ignorance and unrestrained imagination, the older creeds are full of false soundings and imperfect marking of the channels. The proposal is seriously made, however, to call these early charts final, and to suppress any effort to revise or correct them by utilizing later discoveries. But what of the safety of passengers and crew? This is supposed to be secured by divine revelation. In practical navigation, 'the captain who should prefer a chart of Drake or Frobisher to one of the last decade would not be extolled for his caution, but dismissed for his folly.' Why not use the latest and most complete charts in religion? Is not the voyage perilous enough at best, with all the helps that we can have? Why deliberately add to the dangers?"



HENRY CLAY TRUMBULL, D.D.,

"His labors, his enthusiasm, and his inspiration urged and continued the movement which united the Sunday-schools of the world."

Proceeding to a further consideration of what he believes to be "one of the burning questions of the time," the writer in *Unity* says:

"'Theological reserve,' it should be known, is the practise of suppressing truth in the supposed interest of stability and harmony of belief in those churches that are dominated by ecclesiastical creeds. The alleged necessity for this lies in the fact that these churches seek to preserve their truth by petrifying it. They take it to be a deposit, which can neither be added to nor changed, rather than an ideal to be ever sought and never wholly attained. So they pledge their ministers, before they stand in the pulpit, to do no more thinking on matters that are assumed to be settled as eternal verities in the creeds, or, if they do think, not to confess it publicly. Hence the universal spectacle which one can witness in any one of thousands of churches on a given Sunday, of pouring the wine of twentieth-century conceptions into the wine-skins of seventeenth-century thought-forms; with the natural consequence that much good wine is spilt, and much more is spoiled by being made to taste of the old skins.

"It is a sad predicament, for which the individual minister is seldom or never wholly to blame. He is the product of a vicious system. 'But what are we to do?' cry the men that have 'taken orders' or been ordained in the flush of their early unreflecting faith and now find their mature thinking hopelessly at variance with the standards they are required to profess. 'Tell the truth as you see it, and take the consequences,' is the only possible answer, if one would be honest with himself and with his God. 'But'—and here follow the many reasons why one can not quite tell the whole truth.

"A man's bread and butter depends upon his telling something else, and, moreover, the support of his family; or he is not altogether sure he has the truth—the creeds may be right and his private thinking wrong; or it would shake the people's faith to have their chosen leader confess that his own was uncertain, and with shaken faith would follow lax morals and no end of harm; or yet again, to tell the plain truth would be to forfeit one's position of influence, where he is undoubtedly doing good, for an obscure pulpit where his word would reach only a tenth as many as now, if it did not drive him outside the church into some secular employment. This is the sort of sophistication to which good men are everywhere being driven by the insistence upon medieval creeds in modern churches. The pull between established modes of thought and new truth has ever been sharp, as witness the upright Pharisees in their treatment of Jesus. But never was the strain more evident and heart-breaking than now. The fresh wine of present-day idealism is too strong for any but the newest and strongest skins. Or, rather, the gospel parallel fails us here. Truth is never a deposit, never a 'faith once delivered,' to be poured from vessel to vessel, but rather it is an ideal to be forever sought in a strenuous pursuit that will never bring the seeker quite abreast of it. It is a process, whose end is hid in the Infinite. To be denied its pursuit is by its very nature fatal to its possession."

The "art of hoodwinking the people in the pews into supposing that truth and the creed are identical, when they are, in fact, irreconcilable," has gone on too long, says the writer in concluding:

"It is a sort of sacred sleight-of-hand, that would be damnable if it were not so pitiable in its effects both on those who indulge in it and on those who 'look up and are not fed.' Of course it is not assumed that all conservative opinion in theology implies this shuffling. There are numbers of men who have so far failed to feel the touch of the times in which they live that the doctrines of the fathers represent to them the truth of God. . . . It is not for us to question any man's sincerity, least of all the man who believes what is to us an impossible creed, and believes it, perhaps, just because it is impossible. It is the men who do not believe their creeds and yet publicly profess them that deserve to be pilloried in the thought of honest believers. This is what vitiates the work of the divinity schools and muffles the true voice of the pulpit. If business and politics and war must have their special codes of deceit—and we do not admit the necessity—let the pulpit be a place of truth. Then the young men of intellect and integrity, who will not pledge themselves beforehand to what they clearly see must become a refuge of lies and evasions, will enter the pulpits once more, to restore them to more than their old-time power, and to usher in the real revival of religion that we need!"

A GREAT SUNDAY-SCHOOL ORGANIZER.

THE death of Dr. Henry Clay Trumbull in Philadelphia at the age of seventy-three removes a unique figure from American religious life. He was "one of the first of the many men," says the Philadelphia *Press*, "who in the last two generations have served, led, directed, and inspired the church and its work first and chiefly as laymen." The same paper gives the following *résumé* of his career:

"Ordained forty-one years ago a clergyman, through most of his active years he held no pastorate. He began life as a railroad man. It was through the Sunday-school and not the theological school that he entered the ministry, and he was all his life rather the active, indefatigable, faithful layman than the divine. He urged the cause of the Sunday-school when men still challenged its need. He was ordained to become chaplain in the war. He returned, when peace came, to the active work of urging the organization and closer union of the Sunday-school system of the country. He found it mere scattered units. His labors, his enthusiasm, and his inspiration urged and continued the movement which united the Sunday-schools of the world, a movement which had its best expression and its most powerful guidance in *The Sunday School Times*, which he founded and which survives him, the best monument of his active life.

"Endowed with the consecration of the saint, the outlook of the

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journalist, the untiring energy of the man of affairs, and the instinct and aims, if not the trained erudition, of the scholar, he did a work from his newspaper pulpit felt the world around. He courageously introduced to the world of religion the new scholarship of Germany and Scotland. He cried aloud and spared not in facing the perpetual tendency in the Sunday-school toward mere sentiment. He saw, as few men have in these latter days of mammoth membership and convention, that the personal, ethical life, and not mere attendance on this service or that, must be the final test and touchstone of Christianity as its vital evidence to an unbelieving world, well aware that it is far easier to go to church than to be good, and never forgetting as some do, within and without, that both are needed.

"He wrote much. In a brief vacation trip he made a most important discovery on Kadesh Barnea. He was one of the very first anywhere to see the light that was thrown on Scriptural institution, ceremony, and sacrament by modern anthropology, and he had in this the courage of his research. He lived again every Sunday in tens of thousands of Sunday-school superintendents, who found in his words their weekly text and inspiration. Not even the stroke which left him prostrate, unable to stand, could stay his insatiable zeal for work, and at many points his best words were his last words, words of counsel, cheer, penetration, aspiration, and inspiration.

The Christian Endeavor World (Boston) says:

"It is good to know that his chief life-work, the conduct of *The Sunday School Times*, is in safe and efficient hands. For years his son, Charles G. Trumbull, has taken entire charge of the paper, maintaining it in the spirit and the power of the elder man. Thus it is that we may apply to that important enterprise the words which Dr. Trumbull used as the title of an article he recently contributed to *The Christian Endeavor World*: 'Instead of thy fathers . . . thy children.'"

Mr. Trumbull, writing of his father's death, in the pages of *The Sunday School Times*, says:

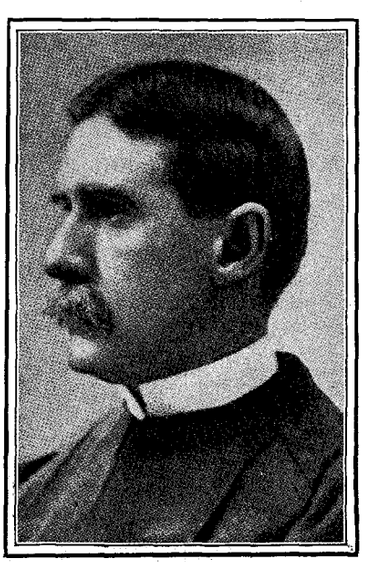
"Dr. Trumbull was known and noted for many a brilliant achievement; in the field of letters, of exploration, of research; as an army chaplain, as a public speaker of national prominence; as an editor and writer whose name is a household word in three continents. But through all, and above all these successes, shines out this glory of his life: individual work for individual souls."

THE PEDIGREE OF THE BIBLE—A PROTESTANT VIEW.

FATHER EARLEY, of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, "will have served both his own church and Protestantism if what he has written to Miss Gould awakens Christians of every name to reconsider the relative place and value of the English versions of the Bible." Such is the sentiment voiced by the Rev. Dr. John Fox, secretary of the American Bible Society, *à propos* of a controversy treated in our pages last week. "Still more is it to be desired," adds Dr. Fox, "that the true position of Romanism and Protestantism with reference to the Bible in all languages should be clearly understood." He says further, in the New York *Observer* (December 10):

"Father Earley avers—and doubtless believes—that the Protestants had no Bible before the reign of Henry VIII. Why had they none? Whose fault was it that they had none? It might be said that there were not many Protestants to have any Bible, but there were multitudes of people in the Roman Church groaning under the intolerable bondage of a corrupt priesthood, who earnestly desired to read the Bible for themselves. How much aid were they given by pope or prelate? Apparently Father Earley has never heard of John Wyclif—one of the greatest of the schoolmen—a master of Baliol College, who has had no superior since in his intellectual acumen, his heroic courage, and the extent of his influence. The Protestants—that is, the Lollards of his day—had his translation of the Bible more than a century before Henry VIII. It could not be printed, and was not until long after his death, by reason of the same intolerant spirit which modern apologists for Rome exhibit, even while they deny that it ever existed. He succeeded, however, in giving his translation a considerable circulation in manuscript, and we need not rehearse here how his body was dug up and burned and his ashes cast into the Swift, a neighboring brook, 'and thus,' as quaint Thomas Fuller wrote, 'this brook hath conveyed his ashes into Avon, Avon into Severn, Severn into the narrow seas, they into the main ocean. And thus the ashes of Wyclif are the emblems of his doctrine, which now is dispersed all the world over.'

"Then came William Tyndal, a century and more later, who took up the noble task that Wyclif had begun and laid the foundation of our English Bible. Is it necessary to tell over again the heroic story of his struggles and his sufferings, of whom the world was not worthy? How his Bibles were burned and he was hounded through the earth, and at last suffered at the hands of the Roman Catholic authorities at the stake, for the offense of putting the Bible into a language that the people could understand? These are facts so well known that it ought to be unnecessary to restate them. One might as well deny that the American colonies revolted from Great Britain in 1776 as deny the dreadful truth that pope and council and inquisition have persecuted to the death men and women for daring to translate or to read God's Holy Word."



THE REV. JAMES FOX, D.D.,
Secretary of the American Bible Society.

Nevertheless, continues Dr. Fox, "it ought not to be forgotten that there has been a better side to Roman Catholic practise." The Douai, or Reims Version illustrates this. It was prepared at Reims (1582), under the leadership of Cardinal Allen, an English scholar, and at Douai (1609-10), under the auspices of the Roman Catholic College in that town. The Douai-Reims translation, made from the Latin Vulgate, has exercised considerable influence upon the King James Version, and the Biblical revisers of 1881 acknowledge their indebtedness to it. Says Dr. Fox:

"The publication of such a version under papal authority may fairly be quoted as an evidence of the occasional acceptance by Rome of Protestant practise different from her own. There is, however, one sentence in the preface to the Douai Version which betrays the animus with which the work was undertaken. 'Perhaps, indeed, it would have been more desirable that the Scriptures had never been translated into barbarous tongues. Nevertheless, at the present day, when, either from heresy or other causes, the curiosity of men—even of those who are not bad—is so great, and there is often also special need of the Scriptures in order to refute our opponents—it is better that there should be a faithful and Catholic translation than that men should use a corrupt version to their peril or destruction.' Here we have the essence of the Roman Catholic position, stated by its most intellectual exponents. It may be summed up as follows: Never translate the Scriptures into the 'barbarous tongues,' unless you are driven by your Protestant adversaries to do so."

The King James Version, says Dr. Fox, in conclusion, "whether in its original form, as published in 1611, or in what may fairly be called its Revised form, as now published both in England and America," is "a monument to the heroic patience of the Protestant saints, who, from Tyndal's day onward, pushed forward the perfecting of an adequate translation."

"After Tyndal came Coverdale, with his Bible, 1538-1553, and then Matthew's, which is believed to have been the work of John Rogers (also burned to death at Smithfield in 1537), and then Taverner's in 1539, and

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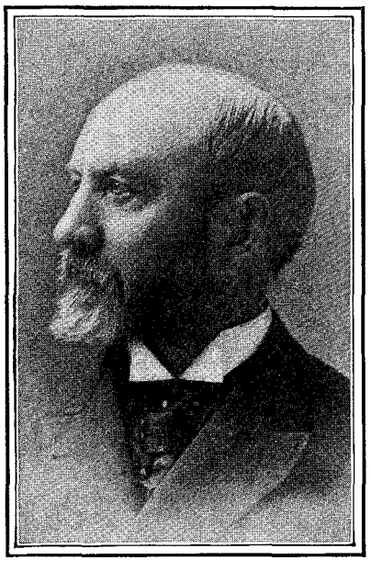
then the 'great Bible,' also in 1539, and Whittingham's in 1557, and then the wonderful Genevan Version in 1560, and the Bishop's Bible in 1568—a glorious linguistic pedigree for the great classic masterpiece of 1611. The breadth of scholarship, the faithfulness to the letter and spirit of the inspired originals, the masterful comprehension of the labors of preceding translators—have extorted reluctant homage, even from our Catholic opponents, in favor of the King James Version—a veritable king it is among books and among translations."

THE "NEW THOUGHT" AND THE CHURCHES.

ONE of the signs of the times in the religious world is the growth of the Metaphysical movement, or the "New Thought," as it is usually called. This cult, which practises mental healing, accepts part of the doctrine of Spiritualism, and embodies in its teaching many of the Theosophical tenets, has already a list of talented advocates throughout the country, and issues a large number of journals. In a book entitled "The New Thought Simplified," Mr. Henry Wood, of Cambridge, Mass., one of the veterans of the movement, endeavors to present the fundamental teachings of the New Thought in language readily intelligible to beginners. He declares that if one wishes to discover the secret of the healing influence of the New Thought, "the greatest step in that direction is a better concept of God. It must be larger and truer than that which prevails. . . . The simplest and most concise definition of God is a Biblical one: 'God is love.' It is not, God *has* love, but God *is* love." Mr. Wood goes on to say: "Christ is the name of sonship—God in us. Jesus personally expressed that relation, supremely, ideally. But he was not a 'scapegoat,' substitute, nor an interposition." As to the relation of the "New Thought" to the Bible:



MR. HENRY WOOD, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Author of "Studies in the Thought World," "The Symphony of Life," etc.

"The New Thought and the Bible have a common end. Their purpose is to make people intimate with God. . . . . .

"As the Bible is an Oriental book, in which truth is cast in terms of symbolism, metaphor, hyperbole, allegory, parable, and general poetic expression, literalism has largely stripped it of its power. Emphasis upon special forms of words has an unspiritual and restrictive influence. We want the fruit rather than the shell.

"The true use of the Bible is that of emancipation. It is the great liberator. But it must be approached with open mind and without preconceived bias.

"The Bible is the best book in the world, and it is right for all to retain it as their text-book. . . . The Bible and the New Thought present the same truth,—the one in ancient and Oriental form, and the other in modern phraseology. But Truth is one and unchangeable."

In a chapter on "Conscious and Unconscious Varieties of Faith Cure," Mr. Wood indicates the philosophy underlying mental healing. He speaks of popular superstitions, such as the belief that carrying a chestnut or a potato in the pocket promotes health, or that wearing a special ring upon the finger wards off rheumatism. "Rub a wart," he says, "with a split bean or pea, and throw the same away, and upon its decay the wart will disappear—if you expect such a result; and thousands have had such an experience, especially during the years of childhood." We quote further:

"In varying degree, and just in proportion that startling and mysterious things awaken faith and expectation, they accomplish their purpose—at least temporarily. They change bodily conditions through the mind and consciousness. They cause a strong surge of new psychic activity which displaces the sense of pain and disorder. . . . . .

"The world in all ages and under all conditions has been full of healing through mind without being aware of its first principles. Strangely enough also, the present scientific age fails correctly to interpret the experiences of the past, giving them no philosophical explanation, but simply dumping them upon the ash-heap of wholesale superstition. An intelligent hypothesis of much of the past phenomena of life is yet to be generally admitted and understood."

The New Thought, continues Mr. Wood, "is not distinctively a new religion or a new healing system. It is a new life—all inclusive."

"With rare exceptions, the new movement has not included the formation of churches, and in the few cases where it has done so its spirit is entirely cordial. As it does not emphasize the machinery of external organization, it would not be inappropriate to call it The Church of the Human Soul. Its form of service is a soulful aspiration, its sanctuary the spiritual consciousness, its temple the unseen, its social companions ideals, and its communion living contact with the Universal Spirit. But its adherents can continue to worship in 'temples made with hands,' and while striving to radiate the larger light they will be neither strange nor uncommunicative."

THE "PROFESSOR QUESTION" IN PROTESTANT GERMANY.

THE "Professorenfrage" has become a burning question in German religious circles, owing to the growing number of radical professors in the Protestant theological faculties of the universities. The church at large is up in arms, and demands that the professors to whom is entrusted the duty of preparing young men for the gospel ministry shall teach a theology in conformity with the official creed. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), the oldest and most influential organ of conservative thought in Germany, has the following to say on this problem:

"The deplorable condition of affairs in the theological departments of the universities has forced the churches that still adhere to positive dogmas to ask for redress. The Government has only in part yielded to these demands. In several universities, such as Bonn and Marburg, additional professors of a positive character have been appointed; but these have been stigmatized as 'Strafprofessoren'—*i.e.*, punishment professors, appointed as a punishment because the other members of these faculties were protagonists of neological thought. In Schleswig-Holstein, which is religiously conservative, the university faculty in Kiel has been very active in proclaiming and spreading destructive views. When more than two hundred pastors of this province petitioned the Government to remove Professor Baumgarten, the most radical member of the Kiel faculty, it refused on the ground that it is the official policy of the state to recognize both conservative and advanced tendencies, and to see that both are represented in the teaching corps at the universities. The Government took the same position when the conservative delegates in parliament demanded that the teachers of the church should teach the creed of the church."

Quite recently the "Professor Question" took new shape through the action of the General Synod of Prussia, the largest general religious organization in Germany. At its last convention the synod appointed a special commission to prepare a plan by which the church, as well as the state, should have a voice in the appointment of theological professors. The report turned out to be somewhat of a compromise. It recognized as just that both theological tendencies should be represented in the faculties; but it declared that men who overthrow the very fundamentals of the Christian faith ought not to be admitted, and demanded that the advocates of theories of naturalistic evolution should be excluded from the lecture-rooms. It also demanded that the church should

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be consulted when theological professors are appointed. In the preliminary committee these demands went through by a vote of 12 to 8, but when they were brought before the synod in a body, the latter demand was stricken out and the former was passed by a vote of 127 to 57. Among the majority were such leaders of theological thought as Court Preacher Dryander, of Berlin, Professors Haupt and Kautzsch, of Halle, and Professor Kaworan, of Breslau.

In explanation of this step, seemingly taken against the best interests of the church by its very representatives, the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic), organ of the liberal churches, declares that the interests of independence of scientific research compelled such a decision. Scientific research, adds the same paper, must never be under the dictation of any theological creed or confession, as is the case in the Roman Catholic Church, but must be absolutely free and untrammeled, seeking truth for truth's sake, no matter what the consequences may be. The question involved is that of the "Lehrfreiheit," so dear to every German scholar's heart and the key-note of German learning.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDUCATED WOMAN AND THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.

THE conservatism of women in matters religious is generally taken for granted. "Woman is the archpriestess of religion," it has been said. Yet there are many eminent examples of women who have been at variance with popular religious beliefs. George Eliot, as is well known, was a free-thinker. Mrs. Humphry Ward is also something of an iconoclast. Writing in the latest issue of *The Hibbert Journal* (London), she declares: "In the breakdown of miracle and revelation the moral experience of man has become at once infinitely more important, more mysterious, and more awful." She says further:

"It can not be too plainly emphasized that what we are now witnessing in the religious life around us is the emergence of a fresh religious conception, exercising the same thrilling and vivifying power as the older beliefs in Incarnation and Sacrament. For large numbers of religious minds, as has already been said, conscience has *become*, has taken the place of, revelation. Its witness is not to any external 'scheme' or isolated history, but simply to its own laws and their implications, looked at in the light of experience and history. This witness may be far yet from being intellectually complete; but now it is not merely a theory, not merely a psychology, it is a *faith*,—that is the important point. Christianity was a faith long before it was dogma or philosophy. And in this new awe which says 'Reverence Thyself,' as all the sages have said it, but adds 'For in thyself alone is the message of God,' there is a power of infinite development. . . . It is as though the human mind, freed from a number of dead conceptions, were drawing nearer than ever before to things primal and ineffable; and, in a wholly new sense, what was ethic is seen to be religion—religion, moreover, that no longer feels itself in danger, as all liberal varieties of dogmatic Christianity must and do perpetually feel themselves in danger, from science, history, and criticism. Rather, it knows in science and criticism its best friends; and the tone of exultation that is beginning to ring through it is the tone of those who already foresee an approaching unification of experience and faith, no less far-reaching and commanding than the great unification elaborated by medieval thought, whereof the ruins lie around us."

"How many women do you know who are religious," wrote Elizabeth Barrett Browning to a friend, referring to Harriet Beecher Stowe, "who are *religious*, and yet analyze point by point what they believe in? She [Harriet Beecher Stowe] lives in the midst of the traditional churches, and is full of reverence by nature; and yet if you knew how fearlessly that woman has torn up the old cerements and taken note of what is a dead letter within, yet preserved her faith in essential spiritual truth, you would feel more admiration for her than even for writing 'Uncle Tom.'" Coming down to our own day, we find Mrs. Margaret Deland, the novelist, arguing in favor of absolute individualism in religion and repudiating the authority of the religious teacher (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 31).

Opinions differ as to the outcome of woman's incursions into the field of theology, but in many quarters the view is taken that they will prove advantageous to the church as well as to woman herself. The Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman, of Brooklyn, addressing the students of Mount Holyoke College last June, asked: "Is it quite a dream that a cultivated and Christian womanhood is to be in this land our real coming mediator in the manifold and insistent issues between scientific affirmation on the one hand, and spiritual aspiration on the other, holding both torches in even and equal hands, and so establishing through her beautiful and mighty ministry the practical union of reason and faith?"

Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, recently said:

"The whole realm of theology has until the present generation been interpreted to us by men. Women have worshiped and revealed the graces of the saintly life, but it has not been vouchsafed to women to enter deeply into the study of the Bible or its interpretation. Who knows what a different theology we might have had in the past if women's minds had been at work on the problem? Would Mariolatry have taken the form it did? Would Calvinism have captured the intellect of Protestantism? Would any man have dared to say that hell was paved with the skulls of infants?"

Harper's Weekly (December 5), to which we are indebted for most of the quotations used, makes the following comment:

"The problem which both Roman Catholic and Protestant churches in this country face now with respect to their women is, Will they—that is, the women—continue to be conservative? For they are receiving—very many of them, among the well-to-do classes at least, and very often at the hands of the state—the scientific education which Maurice foresaw that they must have before they could ever be anything else than religionists of an emotional, mystical type. Higher criticism of the Bible is taught at Smith and Bryn Mawr, as well as at Harvard and Johns Hopkins. Nothing that is destructive of the old and constructive of the new in matters of philosophy, theology, and ethics is wanting now in the curricula of the best women's colleges. To imply that the influence of our educational institutions for men or for women makes against essential religion or against the spiritual life would be unfair, but no one aware of the facts of to-day can deny that there *is* a gulf between the universities and colleges on the one hand, and the churches on the other hand, viewed broadly, in their attitudes toward the origins and ultimates of life, literature, and liturgy. The point is that when the ecclesiastic and conserver of the traditions and the customs of the past comes to deal with the educated woman of to-day and to-morrow he may not find her the unreasoning, credulous adherent of institutional religion and orthodoxy that he has found woman in the past to be. She may decline to be

> the tool wherewith
> Priests manage men.

And more. She may refuse to be managed herself. . . . . .

"Amiel deplored handing things over to 'the Eternal-Womanly because he thought that it favored exaggeration, mysticism, sentimentalism—all that excites and startles.' He declared it to be 'the enemy of clearness, of a calm and rational view of things, the antipodes of criticism and science.' Amiel did not know the American college-bred woman, who bids fair to be omnipresent and omniscient—two attributes of the Eternal—and who is womanly withal."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. ALBERT NEGAHNQUET, who completed a four years' course at Rome during the present year and is now assistant pastor of a church in Muscogee, Ind. Ter., is the first full-blooded Indian admitted to the priesthood.

MISS ELLEN M. STONE, the well-known missionary, makes a Christmas appeal, through *The Christian Herald* (New York), on behalf of 200,000 Christian refugees in Macedonia, who are liable to perish unless help arrives quickly. "The snows of winter," she says, "already cover the lofty mountain peaks, and have concealed the berries and leaves upon which the starving refugees were striving to subsist. Shelter must be provided for them somehow, and they be gathered where at least a small quantity of flour may be doled out to them, and a blanket to help them to endure these wintry nights." Upward of $300 has already been collected by *The Christian Herald*, and sent to Macedonia.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRESS ON THE ISTHMIAN COUP.

OPPONENTS of President Roosevelt's Panama policy who may have been counting upon an explosion of indignation throughout South America will, perhaps, feel disappointed in the press of that continent. Leading newspapers in Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo are a little reserved in handling the whole subject as yet, and Colombia's appeal to the nations of South America generally to take arms against "the aggressor" from the north has been to a considerable extent ignored. The one journal to enter the lists against the United States with much boldness is the influential *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres). It indorses the suggestion that Brazil, Chile, and Argentina act together in all that concerns recognition of the new republic, because "the appearance of a foreign protectorate over a portion of Latin America is a very grave event." Nevertheless it adds, "we have not all the facts," and it merely advises delay in recognizing Panama on this account. It says further:

"Was the revolution regional, local, isolated? We do not possess at this moment material information sufficient to warrant us in arriving at a conclusion upon this point. The people of the department of Panama were certainly in favor of the treaty concluded with the United States of North America for the opening of the isthmus; but the other forces in the national life of Colombia were opposed to the instrument. Was the separatist movement in any way connected with this antagonism of interests? Is the separation satisfactory to the United States? Is the problem confronting the United States rendered easier of solution by the event which has been brought about? We do not know. In due time we expect that light sufficient to see clearly will be thrown upon the whole subject. In this country the event has caused a feeling of alarm in the minds of those who fear the advance and the powerful influence of the North in Latin Americ "

Another Argentine newspaper, the *Nacion* (Buenos Ayres), is less committal. It does not see any evidence of guilty complicity on the part of the United States, "altho the attitude assumed by the republic of the North will powerfully influence the progress of events." The *Dia* (Montevideo), which is supposed to represent the views of the President of Uruguay, thinks South Americans will not arrive at their conclusions "hastily," and it points out that Panama "resumes a status." It makes no comment whatever upon the appeal from Colombia to the South American republics. The *Nacional* (Montevideo), which is violently opposed to President Batlle, and the *Prensa* (Montevideo), another opposition paper, agree that Colombia can scarcely expect the South American republics to help her since they are not in a position to do so. Like most of the South American papers, the *Campana* (Montevideo) pays no great attention to the event, upon which it comments in a non-committal way. Peruvians, according to the *Comercio* (Lima), "are certain that the United States is responsible for the success of the revolution"; but at the same time "opinion generally favors the step taken by the people of the isthmus," so far at least as it tends to the completion of the canal. The Chileans are not so favorable. The *Ley* (Santiago) is filled with alarm, and says that "if it be shown that the United States actually interfered in the isthmus to bring on the revolution, we have here a portent of the utmost gravity to South America," and the *Imparcial* (Santiago) says: "Let us be on guard everywhere in order that the South American continent may be preserved for the South Americans." But the *Mercurio* (Santiago) puts these considerations aside, remarking that the only thing to take into account is the canal itself. That canal will revolutionize commercial conditions. "Let us look northward." The *Porvenir* (Valparaiso) sees no evidence of interference by the United States, but the *Chilene* (Valparaiso) suspends its judgment on this point. A British paper, published in Valparaiso, *The Chilian Times*, says:

"The fact that the new republic has been recognized, with al-

AMERICAN AGGRESSION.

AMERICAN EAGLE—"Let me see; what else is there in sight now?"
Star (Montreal).

THE DOG CATCHER.

He who knows his business best succeeds.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

MORE CARTOONS ON THE UNITED STATES AND PANAMA.

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most unseemly haste, as a sovereign power by the United States lends color to the supposition that the separatist movement has been engineered by the great republic with the object of facilitating the termination of the canal across the isthmus. If this be the object of the movement, the change is to be welcomed, no matter how it has been brought about, for the obstacles thrown by the Colombian Government in the way of the completion of the canal had worn out the patience of everybody, including its own people of the department of Panama."

The Brazilian papers give utterance to no particular indignation, but the *Correio de Manha* (Rio Janeiro) notes approvingly that Chile, Argentina, and Brazil are taking measures to act in concert regarding recognition of the new republic, while the *Journal de Comercio* (Rio Janeiro), altho refraining from insinuations, says it ought to be understood that the republics of South America are "attached to the principle of their territorial integrity." The *Notizia* (Rio Janeiro) fears that the quarrels of the South American republics among themselves are little conducive to harmony of action on any point. The Venezuelan press, notably the *Combate* (Caracas), remembers the aid received from the United States against Europe; but the *Pregoneio* (Caracas) wants a South American alliance for mutual protection. This would seem to leave *The Star and Herald* (Panama), a paper published in Spanish and English under American auspices, the monopoly of rejoicing:

"All hail to the republic of Panama!!

"Not a drop of blood stains her banner!

"Without tuck of drum or sound of trumpet, without a shot fired, the new republic sprung into being in a few hours.

"All honor to the intrepid men who so quietly and with so much tact and discretion organized and carried through this peaceful revolution. And yet there was danger to those concerned. Every man of them knew full well that he risked his head."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN UNEXPECTED ANTICLERICAL VICTORY IN FRANCE.

PREMIER COMBES is scoring heavily. It did seem at one tense moment as if the thread of his anticlerical career must snap. Even the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which never before gave up the ship, was elegiac at the prospect of the deep damnation of his taking off. The *Figaro* (Paris) had picked a premier to succeed M. Combes. That foe of the monks had apparently met his Waterloo in a senate debate during which the famous and anticlerical Clemenceau, in sentences of singular power, accused the Premier of seeking to establish a secular despotism of the state in education as a substitute for the theocratic supremacy of the Roman see. An instance of the liberty dear to M. Clemenceau was afforded, he proclaimed, by the United States of America and "the astonishing growth of its schools." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) and the *Temps* (Paris) praised Clemenceau to the skies, while the anticlerical *Action* (Paris) and the *Lanterne* (Paris) were grieved at the wreck of his noble mind. There was to be a vote in the senate before many days on the right of the religious orders to teach, and only a few newspapers, comparatively, had much hope of the survival of M. Combes.

When the day of decision arrived, standing room was at a premium in the senate. All Paris seemed aching to hear Premier Combes, Senator Waldeck-Rousseau, the former premier, and Senator Clemenceau, the three great figures in the crisis, which, as every newspaper in the country agreed, had arrived. The field was now cleared of a wilderness of propositions and amendments. The naked issue was: Should any member of a religious order be allowed to teach? M. Waldeck-Rousseau pleaded that members of authorized religious orders be allowed to continue their work of education. Premier Combes adopted as his own the extreme anticlerical policy of forbidding any member of a religious order to teach in a secondary school in France. This, as the *Journal des Débats* points out, showed that the ministry had been captured by its revolutionary wing, and that Waldeck-Rousseau had lost his former influence with the anticlerical combination now in power.

Altho the debate concerned secondary schools only, it was well known that, were he sustained, the Premier would lose no time in presenting a bill for the practical exclusion of the religious orders from all French schools—primary, secondary, and superior.

Then it was that Senator Clemenceau made his "atonement," as the *Action* puts it. "You may not want to clericalize any further,"

"TOO PREVIOUS!"

STRANGER (to Premier Combes)—"Excuse me, but I am Waldeck-Rousseau's upholsterer." —*Intransigeant* (Paris).

cried the Senator to the moderate Republicans, "but why fear to declericalize any further?" All anticlericals having no real alternative to the policy of M. Combes must support him. So he implored his hearers to "declericalize," his speech stirring the immense gathering to what the *Lanterne* calls a "liberty-loving intensity." A ballot was taken amid breathless suspense, the Premier escaped defeat by eleven votes, and the confidence of the *Indépendance Belge* in the third republic has revived. But the confidence of the *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats* in Clemenceau can never revive. "After making a beautiful speech for freedom of education," complains the former, "he was induced to make another one against it." The latter is aghast at "the very strange incoherence in the senate," and thus sums up the political situation:

"The ministerial majority no longer comprises any elements but the violent ones. The *Action*, the *Lanterne*, and the *Petite République* rejoice over the victory. They are right. The vote pleased only the loud disorderliness and the eagerness of collectivist socialism. If anything troubles the joy of the victors, it is because they are somewhat ill at ease at being alone. As long as the anticlerical combination had no opposition from the moderate radicals and Republicans of the type of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, they felt more comfortable. The radical flag served well to float over the revolutionist and demagogue cargo. That is all past now. Radical principles have gone bankrupt, and we now see—rather late—where they lead. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, in his turn, finally parts company with the official policy. There remain with M. Combes only the demagogues, the Jacobins, and the friends of the ministry at all hazards."

The surprise at the anticlerical victory is considerable in the English press on account of the greater conservatism of the senate as compared with the Chamber of Deputies. It amounted, according to the London *Times*, "to neither more nor less than the rout of the reactionary party." "For good or for evil," it adds, "the Government, supported by a compact majority representing

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popular opinion, is on the highroad to the denunciation of the Concordat and the separation of church and state." The London *Spectator* says:

"As the senate is upon all religious questions more moderate than the Chamber of Deputies, there is no doubt that the popular body will indorse the vote, which will then be a law prohibiting all members of monastic associations, male or female, from teaching anybody. No anticlerical measure has been passed in our time with so far-reaching a scope, and as both senate and chamber are elected by universal suffrage, it must, until reversed, be held to prove that the majority of French electors are prepared to dispense with monasteries and nunneries as working institutions altogether. They certainly will not be inclined to keep them up for the purposes of prayer, contemplation, or expiation, for which also they now claim to exist, and the next step in the battle will be, it would seem likely, except that the unexpected rather than the expected always happens in politics, their suppression under penalty of expulsion from France. French electors have never yet punished representatives for anticlerical votes, and we think it may be accepted without exaggeration that the majority in France is opposed to the monastic system—that is, to the most cherished, tho not the most necessary, instrument of the Roman Catholic faith."

But the *Action* is nevertheless displeased, because, as it says, "old man Combes is too slow," and, instead of including the secular clergy in the prohibition to teach, he proposes to keep them waiting for anticlerical treatment until separation of church and state is brought up and disposed of. That means postponement until March. "It is on this point that we have a right to complain," says the anticlerical organ, "the more so as the connection of the subject with the Concordat is one of the very reasons for immediate action. The Concordat provides that priests are ordained exclusively to attend to the requirements of the cult." It hints at intrigues within the ministry, and in one of its analyses of the political situation observes:

"Premier Combes has at last put indecision away from him. He has come out safely rather by an act of energy than an act of ability. This is more in keeping with his character and his policy. It was at the council of ministers when he confronted M. Chaumié [Minister of Education] and M. Loubet himself, that he got the upper hand. He declared that it was a case of take it or leave it. There must be profound modification of the Chaumié project by forbidding the religious orders to teach, or else he would make the Chamber of Deputies judge of the disagreement after having fully revealed the truth regarding the factions within the ministry. And M. Chaumié had to yield and also M. Loubet, and even M. Waldeck-Rousseau. For it might as well be stated that M. Waldeck-Rousseau has been engaged in a mysterious and very active campaign against M. Combes. M. Loubet was in the plot, and the devious Chaumié was given the dangerous work to do. . . . . .

"They were not far from success in the following plan. Chaumié was to be made premier, while to Waldeck-Rousseau was to be assigned the power behind the throne until he thought the time had come for him to resume office. M. Loubet was already congratulating himself, and still more Madame Loubet, who was to announce the news to the Pope."

But as one result of their unexpected victory the anticlericals have to face the charge, urged in the clerical *Gaulois*, the clerical *Correspondant*, and other Paris organs of Roman Catholic opinion, that the freedom of education and the liberty to teach are being attacked. The London *Saturday Review* and the London *Times* indorse this clerical complaint, and the anticlerical organs are beginning to make elaborate replies. A typical statement of the case, from an anticlerical point of view, appears in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris), from the pen of a widely known French writer on secular education, Jules Delvaille. He asserts that the policy of the anticlericals is in perfect harmony with the teachings of Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill. Further:

"In those institutions self-styled 'free' they are content to prepare for examinations with the most artificial means and in the most routine way, and they implant hatred of our democratic institutions and contempt for modern France. . . . All children should pass through a lay primary school, where they will learn to know one another, to love one another, and where artificial distinctions of birth or fortune will be obliterated. Then shall we no longer see one portion of the childhood of France brought up in hatred of the Revolution and of the democracy. There will be no more of those establishments in which the pupils are taught that freedom of worship is to be condemned because the one true religion should not be treated on a plane of equality with false religions."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S LATEST MILITARY SENSATION.

A YOUNG lieutenant in the German army wrote a novel lately. The critics agree that the work is of trifling value from a literary standpoint, yet it is not only selling like the proverbial hot cakes, but has brought about a military crisis in Germany. The army magnates have tried in vain to suppress the book, and have had to be satisfied with dismissing the young lieutenant from the service and sentencing him to six months' imprisonment

LIEUTENANT BILSE.

He wrote a military novel which a court-martial ordered suppressed and which has brought about an army crisis in Germany. Lieutenant Bilse has been dismissed from the service and sentenced to imprisonment.

The name of the lieutenant is Bilse, and he called his book "In a Little Garrison" (Aus einer kleinen Garnison). The novel shows one whole battalion of artillery groaning beneath the sway of a captain's wife. The lady's influence has its origin in the relations she sustains with the general commanding, altho the relations she sustains with lieutenants have likewise their effect upon discipline. The reader is edified by the curses which every character heaps upon life in a little garrison. To the petty, frontier posts are condemned for ten years at a stretch any second-rate or ill-born officer whom his superiors wish to forget. So the lieutenants get drunk and the captains spring to their feet with a hellish expression, altho one of the latter has a kind heart and feeds the chickens. He is made to say:

"Every officer guilty of follies is assigned to a frontier garrison. Those who give such orders do not know that dubious characters, brought together in one spot, do far more evil than if they were distributed among the regiments and forced to live among numbers of comrades of irreproachable character. Nearly all the scandals that break out in our corps are enacted in these frontier holes. . . . There's no help for it. We can have no relations with the residents, because there are none, or practically none. For want of the distractions so numerous in the large cities we are obliged to pass most of our time in our clubs. We have not even permission to go drink our beer in a little wayside inn on account of the class of persons to be found there. Well, we stay in the club, and for the mere sake of passing the time we drink and drink. The consequence is the series of scandals that are known only too well."

The picture is not overdrawn, according to the somewhat reluc-

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tant admission of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which is the friend of the army officer. The picture seems to have been too well drawn for the garrison in the little Alsatian town of Forbach, officers of which swore, at the court-martial of Lieutenant Bilse, that they recognized themselves in the character sketches. The evidence was too personal to be taken in public, and drew from the Berlin *Post* these observations:

"The revelations made in the course of the testimony, and to which the widest publicity has been given, make a most disagreeable impression, particularly among those most conspicuous in defending the army against defamation and against erroneous generalization from particular instances. Not a few of the assertions made in Bilse's book have been shown by the painstaking inquiries of the court-martial to be simply gossip and unfounded tale-bearing on the part of the malicious. At the same time many serious allegations have been established as true. The adulterous intercourse of officers with their comrades' wives reveals conditions in the garrison town of Forbach in a sinister light. Emperor William I., in a general order dealing with affairs of honor, roundly declared: 'An officer capable of deliberately tampering with the honor of a brother officer I will not tolerate in the army under any circumstances.'"

The remedy for the evils disclosed is to abolish the custom of sending inferior and disgraced officers to little garrisons, according to an anonymous military man in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, and a well-known officer asserts in the *Berliner Tageblatt* that "Lieutenant Bilse's book should be seriously pondered in high places." The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), the National Liberal organ, remarks: "That such things could be possible in a German military corps would have seemed impossible to the most malevolent critic. . . . The public confidence must be restored." The London *Spectator* sees in the episode a symptom of such far-reaching demoralization that the very efficiency of the German army as a whole may be brought into question. It remarks:

"Those who have watched the development of the military question in Germany during the last five or six years can not but have been struck by the growing signs that all is not well with the German army either in the ranks or among the officers, and that gradually militarism in its present form is becoming something incompatible with the social and political conditions of modern Germany. There was a time, and especially before the Austrian and Franco-German wars, when the army in Germany, with all its faults, was at any rate essentially national. It was rigid, it was harsh, it was despotic, but it did embody the national spirit, and there was no very obvious cleavage between the civil population and the great military machine. The frugality, the dutifulness, the dogged, if rather dull, thoroughness which in those days marked the mass of the German people were faithfully reproduced in the army. The German military caste might be disagreeable, and might arrogate to itself a privileged position, but it fully shared the ideals of plain living, high thinking, and hard work which belonged to the rest of Germany, and there was thus an essential solidarity between the army and the people. Tho very possibly the German army has not yet lost its military perfection, it can hardly be doubted that a great change has come over it. It does not fit into the national life as it used to. In the first place, its pretensions are challenged by civilians—fearfully and anxiously, of course, but still they are challenged. Next, the officers have become much more of a caste than formerly, and at the same time are not content with the old simple German life. The desire to dress well, to live well, and to lead a life of luxury and pleasure has been immensely developed, and every now and again the law courts give us glimpses into very sordid aspects of military life. . . . Further proof of what we have said as to the gradual alienation of the German people as a whole from the military caste is given in the German novel, 'In a Small Garrison Town,' made famous by the court-martial and the sentence passed upon its writer, and by the way in which the incident has been received in Germany. The novel and the whole incident show the demoralization which has affected a part, and the denationalization which has affected the whole of the German army—an organization of which, if things do not soon change, it may become true to say that, while the officers belong to a strict military caste, the men belong to the civilian population, and are therefore at heart intensely hostile to their leaders."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

A COMING EVENT.—"There will be a revival of Spain, sooner or later," declares the London *Telegraph*, "as surely as there was an Italian 'risorgimento.'"

LÈSE-MAJESTÉ.—When Bismarck was dismissed, his wife pointed to a portrait of William II., according to *The Independent Review* (London), and cried: "Put that in the stable."

A SIMPLE SYSTEM.—In Siam, according to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), "the Chinese work for everybody, the Europeans rule everybody and the natives pay for everything."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—"It was rather too pointed of the Hungarian premier," thinks the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), "to refer to the Austrian Premier as 'a distinguished foreigner.'"

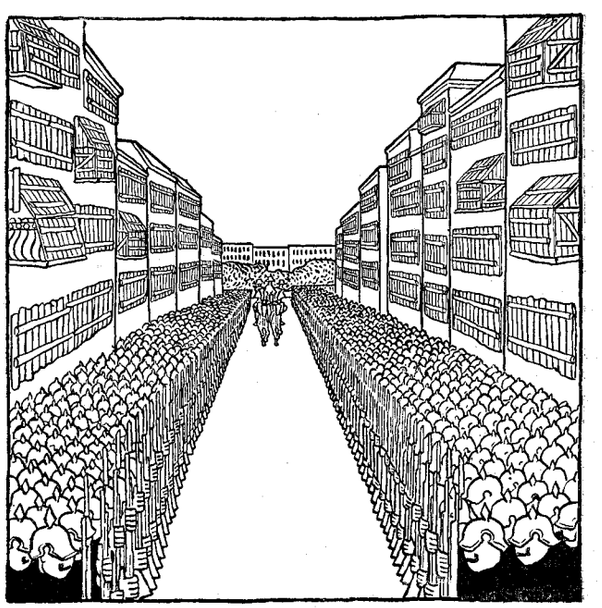
MR. BALFOUR AND THE IRISH.—"He ought to rejoice in the Irish people," says the London *Saturday Review* of the British Prime Minister, "for he has put so many of their leaders into prison."

A MASTER HAND.—"In Roosevelt, European diplomacy has met its master," declares the Leipsic *Grenzboten*. "He is the type of advancing Americanism, as clever as he is unscrupulous, as powerful as he is sly."

AN INTERESTING HAREM.—"The wives of the young Sultan of Morocco are of every shade of skin," asserts a writer in the *Grande Revue* (Paris), "from the white Circassian to the Venus of the Niger. Their board and lodging form an insignificant item in comparison with the amount of perfumery they consume."

HUMILITY OF THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.—"The Pope's *entourage* has silenced his family. Its members talked too much to newspaper reporters from all quarters of the globe," says London *Truth*. "The spinster sisters are now in Rome, but not in a convent. They lodge in a street near the Vatican, which is in a populous quarter of the city, on a third floor. The brother, who keeps an inn at Riese, is about to sell it. The Curia think that if it is no harm to be of humble birth, it is not a thing to parade, and that all the talk about the Pope's lowly origin is getting on the nerves of educated Catholics. They fear that the simple ways of his Holiness will bring down the prestige of the pontifical court, and lead to a further diminution of the Peter's pence income. . . . Pius dislikes to see his fellow creatures prostrate before him, and sits near the door of his audience-room so that he can at once meet the visitor and offer him his hand."

THE UNITED STATES IN A RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.—"It is commonly thought, however, that we might rely upon the active support of the United States in that difficulty [war in the Far East]," writes Frederick Greenwood in the London *Pilot*. "I doubt it, if active support means taking up the sword. Figuring to himself an armed alliance of the Anglo-Saxon race for the purpose, or with the consequence, of furthering Mongolian aspirations, and seeing that such an alliance would soon find itself arrayed against all the Great European Powers, the American citizen would not like the prospect at all, I fancy. And tho the lords of the Philippines may well insist upon 'the open door' in China, why should they encourage the daring hopes and ambitions of Japan? Yet appearances deceive if trust in American help did not largely inspire the impatience for war which lately broke out among the Japanese and may not yet be extinguished."



HAIL TO THE CZAR.
The brand of enthusiasm that has to be manufactured for his benefit.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

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We are selling heavily timbered land for **just the value of the timber**—land where there is sufficient timber for farming purposes **at just the value of the land.**

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Much of the first-class farming land in the Upper Peninsula which is now unsettled has not been public before on account of being controlled by companies who have confined their entire attention to mining and lumbering operations.

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An investment in Upper Peninsula land is a solid foundation for future independence. Buy at this time and we believe your investment will be satisfactory and profitable.

The last United States Census Reports say that land has increased in value the last ten Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

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"Poems of Philip Freneau."—Edited by Fred Lewis Pattee. (Princeton Historical Association, $3.)

"The Nile Quest." — Sir Harry Johnston. (Frederick A. Stokes Company.)

"Ethics of Democracy." — Louis F. Post. (Moody Publishing Company, $2.)

"The Right to Life of the Unborn Child."—Prof. H. Treub, Prof. Thomas M. Vlaming, and Rev. R. van Oppenraay. (Joseph F. Wagner, New York.)

"International Exchange."—Anthony W. Margraff. (Fergus Printing Company, Chicago.)

"The New American Navy."—John D. Long. (The Outlook Company, two volumes, $5 net.)

"Life and Adventures of 'Jack' Philip, Rear Admiral, United States Navy."—Edgar Stanton Maclay. (Baker & Taylor Company, $2.50.)

"Man's Place in the Universe."—Afred Russel Wallace. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Baby Days."—Mary Mapes Dodge. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"Fifty Fables."—La Fontaine. (American Book Company.)

"Natural Number Primer." — David Gibbs. (American Book Company.)

"Bunte Geschichten." — Erna M. Stoltze. (American Book Company.)

"Reynard the Fox."—Adapted by E. Louise Smythe. (American Book Company.)

"Colomba." — Prosper Mérimée. (American Book Company.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Lost Love.

By PHŒBE LYDE.

If I had known how long the way
Through all the weary years
Without the sunshine of your smile,
Without your balm of tears;
If I had guessed how deep the need
My thirsty soul would know
To taste the waterspring of love,
I had not let you go.

Across life's arid, dusty waste,
A desert of regret,
Bright with unconquerable joy
Your blue eyes beckon yet;
Again with careless grace you fleet,
To fade behind the hill;
The echo of your laugh rings clear—
That laugh so long since still.

The clamor of the roaring world
Fills up my struggling days,
But deep within my inmost heart
This gracious vision stays,
And with the loneliness of night
In solitude I weep
That early love so lightly lost,
The dream I did not keep.

—From *The Cosmopolitan.*

The Power and the Glory.

By EMERY POTTLE.

...we so toil to fashion for ou... unseen ends
...lors that the tarnish of this world doth

...that crumble to a ruined age,
...memories upon Fame's fragile

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...a stable, and a star.
—From *McClure's Magazine.*

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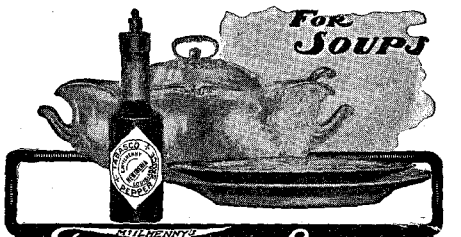

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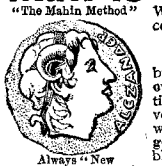

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Naboth's Vineyard.

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My neighbor hath a little field,
Small store of wine its presses yield,
And truly but a slender hoard
Its harvest brings for barn or board.
Yet tho a hundred fields are mine,
Fertile with olive, corn, and vine;
Tho Autumn piles my garners high,
Still for that little field I sigh,
For ah! methinks no otherwhere
Is any field so good and fair.
Small tho it be, 'tis better far
Than all my fruitful vineyards are,
Amid whose plenty sad I pine—
"Ah, would that little field were mine!"

Large knowledge void of peace and rest,
And wealth with pining care possest—
These by my fertile lands are meant.
That little field is called Content.

—From *Scribner's Magazine.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

December 14.—Japanese marines are landed at Mokphe, Korea, to suppress rioting among striking laborers.

December 15.—More rioting occurs at Mokphe; it is said that trouble is brewing in the empire.

December 17.—Advices from Tokio indicate that Japan has rejected the Russian reply to Japan's proposals.

December 20.—Fears of war between Japan and Russia are increasing, tho Japan has not sent a reply to Russia's recent proposals.

PANAMA AND COLOMBIA.

December 14.—More United States marines are landed at Colon and sent to the Pacific coast south of Panama.

December 17.—The United States cruiser *Atlanta* discovers a force of Colombian troops near the Panama border on the coast of the Gulf of Darien; the Colombian general requests the war-ship to leave Colombian waters.

December 19.—Admiral Glass reports that on December 17 a Colombian cruiser sailed from Cartagena with 500 men to reinforce the camp in the Gulf of Darien.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 14.—The body of Herbert Spencer is cremated at Hampstead.

Fighting between the provisional government troops and the revolutionists is reported at Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo.

December 15.—The French Premier, M. Combes, submits to the Cabinet a bill forbidding all teaching by the religious orders.

December 16.—Mr. Chamberlain announces his intention to form a committee of thirty business men to examine and report on all branches of trade in Great Britain and the colonies.

Consul Davis is to be sent back to his post at Alexandretta, Syria, on a United States war-ship, and the United States will demand reparation for the indignities which Mr. Davis suffered.

December 18.—Cardinal Gotti gives to the Pope $9,000,000 which had been bequeathed to the cardinal in trust by Pope Leo; $2,000,000 is found in a wall of the late Pope's room.

December 19.—The Turkish government instructs the governor at Alexandretta to apologize to Consul Davis.

The Santo Domingo provisional Government agrees to all demands of the United States Minister Powell relative to the settlement of claims against the Santo Domingo Improvement Company.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

December 14.—*Senate:* Senators Bailey, Teller, Depew, and Lodge take part in a debate on the Cuban Reciprocity bill. Secretary Root

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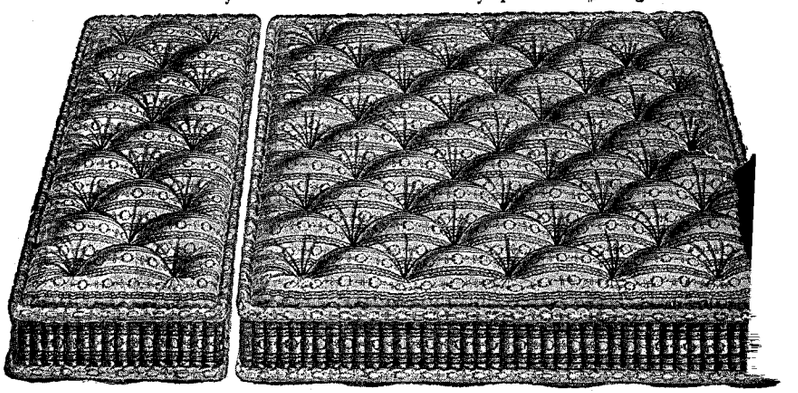

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sends a letter to the committee on Military Affairs in defense of General Wood.

House: The Pension Appropriation bill is considered.

December 15.—*Senate:* The Cuban Reciprocity bill is again discussed, Senator Patterson sharply criticizing the measure.

House: Canadian reciprocity, the Panama matter, and rural free delivery are discussed.

December 16.—*Senate:* The Cuban Reciprocity bill is passed by a vote of 57 to 18. Secretary Root testifies before the Committee on Military Affairs, sustaining General Wood in his administration of affairs in Havana.

House: The Pension Appropriation bill is again discussed.

December 17.—*Senate:* Senators Hoar and Gorman criticize the course of the President toward Panama, and Senator Foraker speaks in defense of the President. Action on the nomination of General Wood is adjourned until January 4.

House: The Pension Appropriation bill is passed; the rural free delivery, the tariff and Panama are discussed.

December 18.—*Senate:* Commercial treaty with China is ratified; Senator Morgan introduces a resolution declaring that the action of the President in guaranteeing the independence of Panama virtually amounts to a declaration of war on Colombia.

House: A resolution is adopted authorizing the Committee on Expenditures to call for papers connected with the postal investigation.

December 19.—*Senate:* Senator Pettus speaks against the President's Panama policy.

House: A resolution is adopted calling for all papers connected with the investigation of the Post-Office Department.

Both houses adjourn until January 4.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 14.—The United States Supreme Court hears arguments in the Northern Securities case; Attorney General Knox speaks for the Government.

December 15.—The argument on the Northern Securities appeal is finished, and the case now awaits decision.

Wages of 30,000 coke workers are reduced 17 per cent. by the H. C. Frick Coke Company.

Mayor Collins, Democrat, is reelected in Boston by 27,000 plurality.

December 16.—The report of the Messrs. Conrad and Bonaparte, on the investigation of the charges of post-office abuses, preferred by Seymour Tulloch is made public.

December 17.—President Roosevelt signs the Cuban Reciprocity bill and issues a proclamation putting the treaty into effect in ten days.

Another indictment is found by the Federal Grand Jury in Nebraska against United States Senator Dietrich.

December 18.—John A. Benson, head of a California land syndicate, is arrested, charged with bribing an employee of the Department of the Interior.

December 19.—Further correspondence between Secretary Hay and Minister Beaupré at Bogota regarding the rejection of the canal treaty is made public.

December 20.—Secretary Root in a letter details General Wood's record in the army as explanation of his appointment to be major-general.

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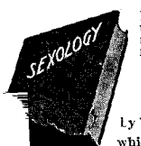

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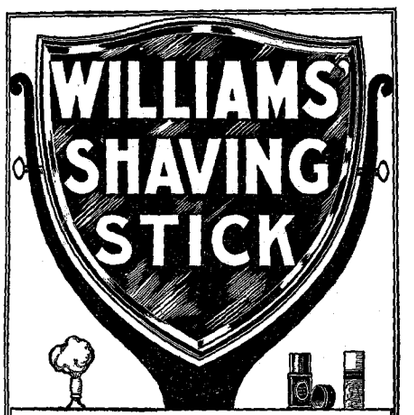

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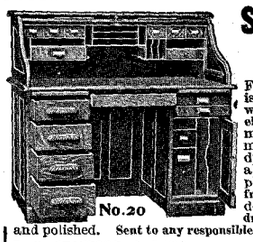

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